

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1911—VOL. III, NO. 58.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

MAYOR MAKES PLEA FOR BILL TO LIMIT CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

Mr. Fitzgerald Says That Men With Small Resources Have Little Encouragement to Run.

GIVES ILLUSTRATION

Sums as Large as \$100,000 Expended for Candidate in One Municipal Election, He Declares.

Mayor Fitzgerald appeared before the committee on election laws of the Legislature today in support of his bill to limit the expenditures of political committees and candidates to election in the city of Boston.

The mayor's bill prohibits any political committee in any municipal election in Boston to spend an amount of money exceeding \$10,000 in the aggregate. Candidates for election to municipal offices of the city of Boston are prohibited from expending directly or indirectly a sum of money exceeding \$5000 each.

The mayor's bill would allow the city of Boston to appropriate \$25,000 a year to be expended by the board of election commissioners for the payment of campaign expenses incurred by candidates seeking municipal office. The bill further provides that the political committees shall file with the city clerk a statement of all sums of money, promised or paid to it in connection with the municipal election.

The mayor told the committee of many instances where sums of money exceeding \$100,000 have been expended by political committees and by candidates for office at state and municipal elections in Massachusetts. He said that in his opinion this system of large expenditures in political campaigns worked to the advantage of the wealthy candidates to office and that legislation such as is embodied in his bill is necessary in order to give the candidate of limited means an equal chance with his wealthy competitor at primaries and elections.

Previous to the hearing on the mayor's bill a hearing was given on a bill introduced on petition of John J. Walsh of Boston, to regulate the placing of advertisements by business houses in publications owned in part or in full by persons holding political office or otherwise situated as to confer public favors.

Thirteen committees of the Legislature are giving hearings today on 56 bills, the longest program that has confronted the committee so far during the present session.

A hearing on a bill to have the commonwealth represented at the dedication of monuments to Massachusetts soldiers at Valley Forge and Petersburg, Va., is scheduled before the committee on military affairs.

Other bills on which hearings are given today are to provide for more judges on the superior court bench, for an extension of the Washington street tunnel in Boston, to allow Danvers to acquire land for a lighting plant and for a memorial for army nurses to be placed in the State House.

Mrs. Wells Seeks Salary

Former Fire Commissioner Benjamin W. Wells, L. H. Rhodes, J. F. McKittrick of Lowell and others, appeared before the committee on cities today in behalf of the bill to authorize the city of Boston to pay to Hannah Cheswell, widow of William F. Cheswell, late chief of the fire department, the balance of his salary to the remainder of the year. David Mancovitz of Boston conducted the hearing. Arthur L. Spring, appearing for the city of Boston, opposed this bill on general principles.

Telephone Bill Heard

The committee on labor gave a hearing this morning on the bill to prohibit the employment between the hours of 10 at night and 6 in the morning of women under 25 years of age in telephone offices. Representative David P. Keefe of Fall River, petitioner for the legislation, addressed the committee in its favor.

Labor Petitions

Before the committee on labor matters today Representative J. H. Brennan and John Weaver Sherman favored the former's bill providing that express employees shall be paid at least once a week and there was no opposition.

The bill providing that employees in manufacturing mercantile establishments where more than 100 persons are employed shall be paid during working hours was favored by Representative Belamy of Taunton, its author, and Mr. Sherman.

Representative William J. Murray of Charlestown favored his bill providing that all employees of municipal or private corporations shall have at least an hour for dinner. William H. Sayward, representing the Master Builders Association, said many employees prefer to take only half an hour for dinner and thereby get through half an hour earlier at night.

Chelsea Statesman's Wife a Prominent Candidate to Head Congressional Club



(Photo copyright by Edmonston, 1911.)

MRS. ERNEST W. ROBERTS.

There is much interest in Boston and vicinity over the announcement from Washington today of the withdrawal of Mrs. Samuel W. McCall, wife of the Winchester congressman, as a candidate for president of the Ladies' Congressional Club. This is thought to greatly increase the chances of Mrs. Ernest W. Roberts for election.

Mrs. McCall has sent a telegram to Mrs. Roberts at Chelsea announcing that she is not a candidate, and refuting the rumor that there was rivalry between the two Massachusetts ladies for the office.

DRASTIC LEGISLATION ASKED BY NEW YORK INQUIRY COMMITTEE

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

VOTE ON FOUR BILLS OR AN EXTRA SESSION SAYS SENATOR BROWN

Nebraska Leader Urges Action on Tariff Board, Pension Bill, Popular Election and the Lorimer Case.

PRESENTS REASONS

Direct Primary Need He Illustrates by Reviewing Illinois Situation, Which He Says Senate Must Clear

WASHINGTON—Four big questions will be voted upon at this session, or there will be an extra session of Congress. Senator Norris Brown. (Rep., Neb.), told the Senate today.

"There are now pending," he said, "before the committees of the Senate or the Senate itself, propositions which involve the integrity and the welfare of American institutions, including the Senate of the United States. They are of vast and vital importance. They include:

"A proposition to determine the validity of the election of a senator now sitting in this body.

"A resolution to amend the fundamental law of the land, providing for the popular election of senators.

"A proposal to create a tariff board of commission.

"A proposal to raise the level of pensions to the old soldiers of the Union in what is known as the Sulloway bill.

"It may as well be understood now as later that if these questions, or any of them, are to be put over to another Congress, some of the appropriation bills will go over with them. This is not said in the nature of an ultimatum. I am stating a simple fact, and it is well, with only four working weeks ahead of us, that we understand now what the fact is in this regard. If Congress adjourns without action on these measures, Congress will adjourn without action on some of the appropriation bills."

Failure by Congress to pass any one

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS ELECTING ASSOCIATION HEADS

Miss Annie W. Leonard of the Jefferson school, Roxbury, will be elected president of the Boston Elementary School Teachers Association many teachers say, at its meeting today at 4 p. m. in Huntington hall as the result of the "clean slate" campaign, a movement in the association to have new officers each year.

Miss Annie Bancroft of the Agassiz school, Jamaica Plain, vice-president of the association, however, is a contestant for the office and there is a double candidacy for every office, including the board of 10 directors.

Following is the remainder of the ticket: First vice-president, Miss Grace M. Mitchell and Miss Marguerite L. Lillie; second vice-president, Miss Ella F. Jordan and Miss Josephine A. Martin; recording secretary, Miss Eliza D. Graham and Miss Lillian B. Poor; corresponding secretary, Miss Theresa A. Mulher and Miss Annie E. F. Mellish; treasurer, Miss Grace D. Bachelder and Miss Mary L. Sweeney.

The board of directors candidates, 10 to be chosen, are: East Boston, Miss Emma J. Irving and Miss Cora E. Bigelow; Charlestown, Miss Mary A. Mulvey and Miss Rose M. Cole; North and West ends, Miss Mary C. Brine and Miss Ellen E. McHugh; city proper, Miss Marguerite E. Carey and Miss Anna T. O'Brien; South End, Miss Anna J. O'Brien and Miss Bertha L. Mulloney; South Boston, Miss Fannie G. Patten and Miss Emily Hodson; Roxbury, Miss Amorita E. Eislman and Miss Grace A. Cunningham; Brighton, Miss Clara L. Harrington and Miss Agnes A. Aubin; West Roxbury, Miss Elizabeth Kiggen and Miss Annie B. Dooley; Dorchester, Miss Grace A. Goodfellow and Miss Emma F. Crane.

NEW CORPORATION FOR STUDEBAKERS

NEW YORK—A new Studebaker corporation to take over the wagon plant of the Studebakers at South Bend, Ind., and the automobile plant at Detroit of the E. M. F. company was announced today.

Kleinwort Sons & Co. of London are associated with Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Lehman Brothers in the purchase of \$13,500,000 of seven per cent cumulative preferred stock of the new organization.

Control of the new corporation, it is said, will remain with the Studebaker interests, through the ownership of the common stock.

DRIVER SAVES CHILDREN.

NEW YORK—A pair of horses drawing a police patrol wagon on Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday, were frightened by the noise of an automobile horn and ran away. George Nolan, the driver, succeeded in directing the animals until a rein broke as they were almost upon a group of children. He pulled on the remaining rein and saved the children but his skull was fractured.

FIRE ROUTS FOUR FAMILIES.

Four families were obliged to vacate the tenement house at 337 West First street, South Boston, early today on account of a fire caused while frozen water pipes were being thawed out. The

passengers included David A. Reed of Springfield, Mass., who left home last September on a world tour. Mrs. W. Whittlesey of West Newton and her two daughters, who have been studying

GLoucester Divided Over Free Fish in Reciprocity Pact

Wireless Appeal Made to John Hays Hammond to Aid in Defeating the Pending Agreement.

DEALERS ARE FOR IT

Contend that Opposing Delegation Sent to Washington Does Not Represent the Board of Trade or People.

Gloucester, Mass.—A wireless appeal to John Hays Hammond, organizer of the National League of Republican Clubs, to use his influence to defeat the pending reciprocity agreement with Canada was sent today by Thomas J. Carroll, president of the Gloucester Board of Trade. Mr. Hammond is aboard the Louisiana now en route to New York. The message reads:

"Reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada would ruin the fishing industry of Gloucester. We ask your influence with the President and Congress to defeat the agreement."

While this is the attitude of the vessel owners and fishermen who are opposed

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

PUBLIC WORKS CHIEF ASSUMES THE DUTIES OF NEW DEPARTMENT

Louis K. Rourke to Be Known Hereafter as "Commissioner" Instead of Superintendent of Streets.

SOME SALARIES CUT

William E. Hannan, Head of Water Bureau, Retires as Result of Consolidation in City Affairs.

Louis K. Rourke assumed the title commissioner of public works, today, the office of superintendent of streets having been abolished by a new city ordinance consolidating the street, water and sewer departments, which went into effect this morning.

There is a general turning over among the employees of the three departments, salaries being cut and increased according to the changing of rating and employment, and Commissioner Rourke says more reductions will be in order soon.

As a result of the change, William E. Hannan, water commissioner, retires today from the city's service. Mr. Hannan

(Continued on Page Four, Column Three.)

Becomes Second Official to Mayor of Boston in New Place He Assumes



(Photo by Conlin.)

LOUIS K. ROURKE. Commissioner of public works under the consolidation of city departments.

HOLLIS FRENCH SEES BIAS IN JOINT REPORT ON ELECTRIFICATION

Land Owners Committee's Engineer Calls It "Reminiscent" of Arguments of the Railroads Themselves.

EXCUSES NOT SOUND

Figures on Cost Are Called Misleading and It Is Urged That Legislature Should Act at Once.

Hollis French, an engineer of this city who was retained by the land owners' committee to investigate and report on the electrification of railroads and who argued before the Legislature in April in favor of legislation requiring electrification within a reasonable time, expressed his views today on the report on electrification just made by the joint board on metropolitan improvements.

The land owners' committee, of which Francis Peabody, Jr., and Nathan Matthews are members, represents millions of dollars invested in Boston real estate. Mr. French said that as the report of the joint board was not available any criticism must be made with some reservation.

CAR OF DYNAMITE SHAKES NEW YORK AS IT EXPLODES

NEW YORK—An explosion of a car load of dynamite on a barge at Pier 10, in Jersey City, at noon today, shook the skyscrapers in Manhattan.

Ward and Beachy also gave exhibitions, the former at a great height. The week will continue the remainder of the week.

KEY WEST TO HAVANA.

KEY WEST, Fla.—J. A. D. McCurdy intends to make another effort to conquer the Florida straits with his airplane by a flight from Key West to Havana, according to members of the crew which reached him after he fell into the sea.

He reached Poiat at 1:30 this afternoon, having covered 200 miles, a new cross-country record. After a brief stop at Poiat, Captain Bellanger started for Bordeaux.

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If you are looking for employment, or for an employee
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New Problems and Old Rules

By John Hunter Sedgwick

THE careful observer will have remarked and perhaps noted a certain frolic variety in the New England weather, together with an emphasis of quality which cannot but impress themselves upon the philosopher and the traveler. Sometimes they have aroused in strangers a certain tendency to criticize and to find fault with them, sometimes the stranger is so much pleased with them, that changing moods with January and July, he describes them at one time as stimulating and again as languorous.

Some have gone so far as to intimate that the whole system of New England weather, the urgency increasing the further East one goes, might be radically changed without any detriment to that group of commonwealths in beauty, ease or usefulness. But these had not their birth in New England.

On the other hand, certain invertebrates of that group will profess to rejoice when the mercury trips down, when horses grind the singing snow beneath their feet and little boys do not blow their knuckles, because, nowadays they generally have gloves, but step quickly and grow pink as to their noses. These natives make to one the almost superfluous remark, "This is real New England weather."

A moment's reflection would have told them that nobody was in any danger of supposing that was an importation from Alicante or Morocco. Much may be pardoned the enthusiasm of local patriotism, but the purist will at times not give it full sympathy.

The gentleman that reminds us that certain weather is the true and real New England weather generally forgets one thing, that he and we have a much warmer house to go to when the wind howls then did our grandfathers, much more than did their fathers.

This is not the place to discuss how much necessity drives and how much indulgence persuades, when one keeps a house at summer temperature in the middle of the winter. At all events, books do not seem to get much benefit from it, for their bindings crumble and crack pathetically. But when we contrast the great luxury of our methods of heating with the very much restricted means that our forefathers had, we cannot but admit that there is more difference than lies in the consumption of fuel.

We have still at times the weather

**GLoucester Divided
Over Free Fish in
Reciprocity Pact**

(Continued from Page One.)

BOSTON—"The Maestro's Masterpiece." CASTLE SQUARE—"Hamlet." COLONIAL—"The Dollar Princess." HOLLYWOOD—Mrs. Elsie in "Kathy Sharp." F. KIRK—"The Purple Rose." MAJESTIC—"Madame X." PARK—William H. Crane. SHUBERT—"The Balkan Princess."

BOSTON CONCERTS.

WEDNESDAY—Jordan Hall, 3 p. m., cello recital, Boris Hambourg. THURSDAY—Chickering Hall, 8 p. m., song recital, Isadora Martinez. FRIDAY—Stetson Hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Miss Carolyn Louise Willard. SUNDAY—Symphony Hall, 8 p. m., John McCormack's concert.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY—8 p. m., "The Girl of the Golden West." THURSDAY—8 p. m., "The Children of Bethlehem," directed by Walter Damrosch. FRIDAY—7:45 p. m., "Faust." SATURDAY—2 p. m., "Hansel and Gretel" and "The Miser Knight." SUNDAY—8 p. m., operatic concert.

NEW YORK.

ALHAMBRA—Vaudville. AMERICAN—Vaudville. ALEXANDER—Belle. BELASCO—"The Concert." BIJOU—"The Havoc." BROADWAY—"The Squawman." CORT—The "Carte." COLONIAL—Vaudville. COMEDY—"I'll Be Hanged If I Do." DALY'S—"Faun." DRAKE—"Treasures of the Wells." GAETY—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford." GARRICK—"The Scarecrow." HAMPTON—Vaudville. HERALD—STEIN—"The Paradise of Man." HIPPODROME—Spectacles. HOBOKEN—Actor's Studio. KNICKERBOCKER—Miss Maude Adams. LIBERTY—"The Spring Maid." LYCEUM—"Suzanne." LYNN—"The Deep Purple." MAJESTIC—"The Blue Bird." MANHATTAN—Vaudville. MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Gambler." METROPOLITAN—Grand Opera. NEW AMSTERDAM—"Madame Sherry." NEW YORK—"Naughty Mariette." NEW—"The Pipe" and "Vanity Fair." PIAZZA—Rebecca, Sunnybrook Farm." WALLACK'S—"Pomander Walk."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudville. BLACKSTONE—Andrea's Balalaika Orchestra. COLONIAL—Victor Moore. COVENT GARDEN—Nellie. GARICK—Forbes-Robertson. GRAND—Miss Margaret Anglin. ILLINOIS—"The Aradians." LADY—Samuel for the Goose." MAJESTIC—Vaudville. MCKEEKERS—"The Chester." OLYMPIC—"The Rich Girl." WALLINGFORD—"The Deserter." WHITNEY—"The Warning."

As a result of this telegram the hearing, which was to have been held at Washington yesterday, was postponed until Thursday morning, in order to permit representation of Gloucester's free fish advocates. In reply to his telegram Congressman McCall sent the following reply to Colonel Wonson's message:

"An early expression such as that indicated in your telegram would have great weight."

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**REPORTS ON PLANS
FOR HEADQUARTERS
OF THE ENGINEERS**

Prof. Ira N. Hollis made a report on the progress of the plans for a building to serve as headquarters for the engineers of Boston at a joint dinner given Tuesday evening at the Hotel Somerset by the Boston section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The guest of honor was Prof. Elihu Thomson. Prof. A. E. Kennelly acted as toastmaster.

Among those at the head table were: Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Institute of Technology; Col. F. V. Abbott, Col. E. D. Mier, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; J. J. Cartt of New York, chief engineer of the American Telegraph Company; H. F. Bryant, president of the Society of Civil Engineers.

Professor Hollis said that the engineers' headquarters committee has expressed a definite preference for a site on Park street and to furnish what was desired would cost about \$1,500,000, of which from \$30,000 to \$50,000 would be returned in rentals.

Mr. MacLaurin alluded to the needs of the Institute of Technology, the claims of which he urged upon all engineers.

Prof. Elihu Thomson said: "Any community which neglects to foster the growth of its technical institutions is bound to fall behind because this is an engineering age."

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**HOLLIS FRENCH SEES
BIAS IN JOINT REPORT
ON ELECTRIFICATION**

(Continued from Page One.)

under electrification, nor are they much disturbed by the difficulty of obtaining capital.

"As long as it is not the present policy of the road to electrify in Boston, we may expect just such arguments as those in the majority report to be printed for the edification of the public; but when ready to undertake this work it will then be given out that the great economies of electrification justify the investment, and all the present objections will be either ignored or forgotten.

"It is to be regretted, therefore, that so few of the joint board have been able to see that the time is ripe for action, and that not only are the systems now in use practical and successful from an investment point of view, but that unless some reasonable provision is made by the Legislature absolutely nothing will be done.

"The majority report calls electrification a convenience, but not a necessity, and upon this definition are content to allow the matter to sleep. If, however, only matters of safety and need were the springs of action, how much would be accomplished in these days? A sub-

way, for example, is not a necessity, nor is a new system of docks, nor an extension of the parks. We can get along without any of these in the same way as we have the two sides of the head, back and front.

Cut out the neck, allowing sufficient linen and blanket at either end for insertion. When a nice little round neck has been pinched and sewn into shape, sew it firmly inside the back half of the head. Then clip the front half of the head upon this, and sew the two sides together all around except where the neck intervenes.

Take the ears, which may be button-holed around in brown or gray, and arrange them partly on the front side and curving slightly around upon the back of the head. Sew these on.

Then sew the lower half of the neck firmly on the inside of half the body, and when the other half of the body is clapped together and sewn, you will have the little kitten's head, ready to peer around on one side, or to be turned looking straight ahead.

Then sew on the limbs along the lines indicated. The inner line only of the hind limbs, and the tops of the fore limbs must be sewn. Pin on the limbs first to be certain all the feet touch the ground evenly.

When the kitten is finished, be sure you tie a nice big bow of ribbon around its neck.

The markings of a tabby or a tortoise shell kitten can be copied most effectively

best system before electrifying or did the elevated roads hold back on this account? Improvements will, we hope, always be taking place in every great industrial application of electricity, but that is no argument for hesitation, when it is acknowledged we have at least two methods that are absolutely successful from a practical operating standpoint, so satisfactory, indeed, that both the New Haven and New York Central lines are planning to extend their present zones of electrification, and the Long Island and Pennsylvania railroads have decided on their use, can it be doubted that the Legislature would be justified in requiring at least a beginning here?

"One significant and important sign in this matter is that the board of railroad commissioners, who spend all of their time on railroad problems, are found on the side of the minority."

"The Lorimer case," he said, "brings home to the Senate an issue involving its own good name and honor." A wrong judgment by the Senate in this case is likely to mean and ought to mean eventually the end of the Senate. A Senate too cowardly to acquit when acquittal is right ought to go out of business, and a Senate too servile to convict when conviction is right will be put out of business."

The evidence given in the investigation, Mr. Brown said, showed that there were seven irregular votes and that Mr. Lorimer knew what had been done to get them.

Novel Experiment Will Be Shipment Via Port au Basques to Gloucester and Boston.

A new scheme for winter transportation of frozen herring from Newfoundland may revolutionize present modes of shipment, according to reports received today from Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands.

Two vessels of the fleet, Constitution and Cromwell, were caught by the ice at Birchy Cove with loads of frozen and salt bulk herring, and with no possibility of getting clear before spring. The cargo of the Constitution is being transferred by rail to Port au Basques to be loaded on board the Clintonia there and shipped to Gloucester and Boston.

Other captains are reported to be trying the same plan, and several cargoes may be shipped that way. The idea is entirely new and if successful will probably be widely adopted.

The experiment at Birchy Cove is in charge of C. N. Hall of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, R. Cameron, for Orlando Merchant, and A. D. Mallock, Port au Basques is navigable all the year around.

The report also states that herring are plentiful and are caught with nets through the ice in the Humber.

**VOTE ON FOUR BILLS
OR AN EXTRA SESSION
SAYS SENATOR BROWN**

(Continued from Page One.)

of the big appropriation bills would make an extra session necessary.

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ICEBOUND FISHERS AT BIRCHY COVE WILL RAIL CARGO

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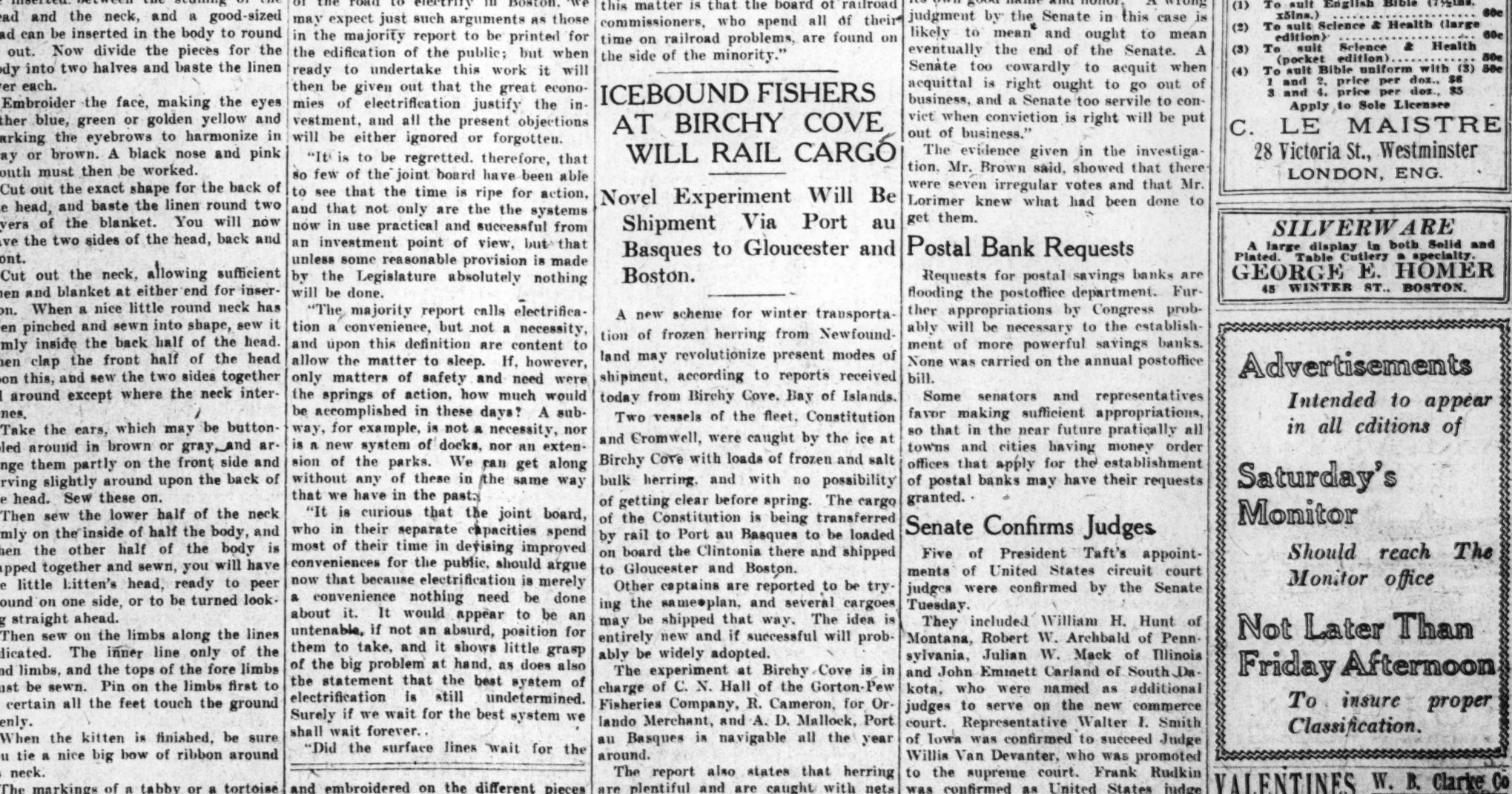
Requests for postal savings banks are flooding the postoffice department. Further appropriations by Congress probably will be necessary to the establishment of more powerful savings banks. None was carried on the annual postoffice bill.

Some senators and representatives favor making sufficient appropriations, so that in the near future practically all towns and cities having money order offices that apply for the establishment of postal banks may have their requests granted.

Senate Confirms Judges

Five of President Taft's appointments of United States circuit court judges were confirmed by the Senate Tuesday.

They included William H. Hunt of Montana, Robert W. Archibald of Pennsylvania, Julian W. Mack of Illinois and John Emmett Carland of South Dakota, who were named as additional judges to serve on the new commerce court. Representative Walter I. Smith of Iowa was confirmed to succeed Judge Willis Van Devanter, who was promoted to the supreme court. Frank Rudkin was confirmed as United States judge for the eastern district of Washington.



Leading Events in Athletics

YALE VARSITY TRACK SQUAD IS STRONGEST AT SHORT DISTANCES

Sprints and Hurdles Promise to Furnish Blue With Most of Her Points in Big Meets.

FIELD EVENTS WEAK

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—While Yale's prospects for the dual track meets with Princeton and Harvard this season are not exceptionally bright, nevertheless, they are not in the least discouraging. Having lost no less than 11 men from her last year's team, it is doubtful whether Captain Kilpatrick's men will make as good a showing this spring as was made by the Yale team of 1910. Yale has, however, a very strong freshman team to draw from, the material from which will undoubtedly suffice to strengthen the team in some of the events weakened by the graduation of so many varsity men.

Yale's chances in the dashes this year are brighter than they have been in many seasons. The only man to graduate was E. P. Seymour, and his loss will be made up by the valuable addition of E. V. Thatcher '12 of the freshman team. Thatcher was the best 100 and 220-yard man in college last year, and should he continue in the development shown by him since then, he will be a strong contender for intercollegiate honors in those events this year. C. W. Bleistein '11S, W. R. Wheeler '11, F. Boyd '12, F. A. Reilly '11 L. S. and W. P. Snyder '11S, all of whom ran in the dual meets last season, are also valuable material.

The quarter-mile run, in which Yale was very weak last year, will be considerably strengthened by the addition of one of the freshman team, F. E. Brigham '13. As Brigham is capable of running the 440 yards in 50s, Trainer Mack is counting on him to be one of Yale's big point winners this year.

With G. H. Chisholm '11S, winner of first place in the intercollegiate last year, backed up by K. Merrill '11, C. J. Larkin '12, P. S. Platt '12, and S. Howe '12S, the hurdles should be Yale's strongest event. As Chisholm can run the half-mile, the high hurdles equally well, he is considered Yale's strongest asset this season, and upon his ability to live up to his last year's form greatly depends the team's success this spring.

In all of the other running events the team will be much weaker than in 1910 as there does not seem to be any material on the squad capable of equalling the time made by M. Kirjasol or E. F. Woods in the half-mile, R. F. Miles in the mile and A. L. Haskell in the two-mile events. N. C. Reed '13 and E. H. Baker '13 are half-milers of rather promising ability, but will have to experience considerable development before they can hope to reach the 2m. mark. S. L. Seymour '12S, and M. T. Blakeslee '12S, Yale's most promising milers, are runners of only mediocre ability. The team will be somewhat stronger in the two-mile, with W. K. Kaynor '11S, captain of the cross-country team, and W. Cross of last year's freshman out for the event.

With the exception of the high and broad jumps Yale will be much weaker in all of the field events that she has been in many years. Both of last year's varsity high jumpers, W. Cranfield '11, and S. L. Dickinson '11, are again eligible for the team, and with G. Schenck '13, should make a strong showing in this event. Likewise in the broad jump Yale has in Captain Kilpatrick a val-

Former Andover Star Who Is Expected to Win Points for Blue



R. F. DECKER '13.
Yale varsity track squad.

able man who can be counted upon as a point winner.

In the pole vault, however, the loss of ex-Captain Nelson, the intercollegiate champion, will be greatly felt. Trainer Mack expects, nevertheless, that with R. A. Gardner '12, and S. B. Wagoner '13, both of whom have cleared the bar at 12 ft., Yale will continue to uphold her traditional superiority in this event. J. N. Byers '12S, R. Derrick '13, and F. Byland '12S, all of last year's freshman team, promise to play Gardner and Wagoner for first honors this spring.

For the first time in several years Yale seems to be weak in the hammer throw. All of last year's material, except S. Peabody '11, has left college. It will be this year's problem to find men who will fill the great gap left by the graduation of C. I. Cooney, H. E. Andrus and W. A. Goebel, the best trio of hammer throwers throughout the college last year. The 1913 team showing gives little encouragement for this event. The loss of Cooney, Andrus, Goebel and Coy will likewise weaken the shot putting event, as Captain Kilpatrick appears to be the only promising candidate.

As in former years Yale will enter a relay team to compete with Harvard at the B. A. A. meet in Boston, Feb. 11. The prospects for a victory in this event are not at all bright, as none of the first four most promising candidates, Reed, Boyd, Tilson and Brigham, have been making very good time in practice thus far. The remainder of the schedule arranged by Manager Soule for the coming season is as follows:

Feb. 18, New York A. C. New York.
March 4, Georgetown University meet, Washington, D. C.
April 20, Pennsylvania relay carnival, Philadelphia, Pa.
May 6, Yale-Princeton dual meet at New Haven; 26-27, intercollegiates.

DATE IS STILL IN WAY OF BIG POLO CONTEST

NEW YORK—Chances of an international polo match for this season seem to be becoming less certain on account of an inability to agree on dates.

Representatives of the polo association have kept in touch with the American member of the committee, H. P. Whitney, who is now abroad, empowered to conclude negotiations for the fulfillment of the challenge, of which the date asked by the challengers is the only stumbling block. Apparently he is, or has been, unable to get the Hurlingham Club to change its date, as William A. Hazard, secretary of the polo association, as the result of a meeting held Tuesday, was authorized to send a cablegram stating that July 15 is the latest date on which such a match should be played.

There will be eight rinks, or 32 players. The United States will be represented by three rinks from New York city; one rink from Utica, one rink from Schenectady and three from Boston. The last named players will be selected virtually from the Country Club, Braeburn C. C. and the Boston Curling Club, and about all these players are members of the Curling Club of Boston.

It was believed at first that the main ice surface of the Arena would have to be taken to allow the play to go on smoothly, but subsequent plans made provide for the curling only at the three rinks of the club in the annex.

The Canadian team will probably arrive in Boston two days before the match in order to have sufficient time to acquaint themselves with the indoor rinks.

MANHATTAN STILL UNBEATEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Unofficial return from the ninth and tenth rounds of the indoor league race of the United States Revolver Association leaves only the Manhattan Club of New York undefeated in the competition. The Newark team met defeat for the first time when the Smith and Wesson Club of this city beat it in the tenth round. A world's record score of 1129 is claimed by the Portland, Oregon, club, but has not yet been declared official.

HUNTER TROPHY ATTRACTION FOR MANY ATHLETES

Franz Marceau of Dartmouth Is Latest Aspirant for New Event at Boston A. A. Meet.

The Hunter mile race will be run for the first time in the meet of the Boston A. A. in Mechanics building a week from Saturday. It is attracting much attention among the college and club athletes of the entire country, the latest aspirant for honors being Dartmouth College, which has entered Franz Marceau, the former B. A. A. runner, and P. S. Harmon, who ran last year for the University of Maine.

The entry of Jack Tate, the famous Canadian runner for the Hunter mile and three-mile races was received by Manager Brown this morning, as well as the New York A. C. list and a large number of Technology athletes, the most prominent being H. S. Benson and Capt. W. C. Salisbury.

Team races will again be a feature of this meet, as 18 have already been arranged for. H. W. Holman, who was to be one of the members of the Bates College relay team, will not be allowed to compete with his team at these events, as the N. E. A. A. U. has suspended him for playing professional basketball.

The New York A. C. will have entries in the Hunter mile. D. V. Noble, who is being shaped for the Baxter cup to be competed for in New York a week after the B. A. A. games, will try for the Boston trophy.

Other entries received from club are F. McNally, R. T. Edwards, Edward Frick, Harry Gising and Carl Walthour for the 600-yard run and relay race. Walthour won the 600 race last year.

Plat Adams, the great shot putter and broad jumper, will compete in the three jumps and the shotput, R. J. Lawrence in the shot and three-jump, and H. J. Grumpelt in the high jump. The latter won in the indoor championship last year in New York with a jump of 6ft. 2in.

Coach Morrill of the Bowdoin College track team has announced that the relay team which will run against Tufts will consist of R. D. Cole '12, E. Emery '13, G. L. Skolfield, Jr., '13 and E. B. Smith '11, with M. H. Gray as alternate.

By reason of its position New England takes the lead in motor boating, with its hundreds of miles of coast and countless snug harbors and bays, to say nothing of its many lakes and rivers. There are probably more motor craft owned in this section than any other part of the country, and the number is rapidly increasing. This present show far eclipses any previous one both in diversity of exhibits and prices, and the volume of business that has been done so far would convince the most skeptical that the motor boat has as strong a hold as has the automobile.

The Mianni exhibit is more popular than ever this year with the motor boat enthusiasts. The neat compact engines with up to date ignition system, including low-tension magneto geared to motor, seem to be taking the public eye. The new style 20-horsepower and 30-horsepower engines are causing a great deal of comment among the visitors at the show.

A 20-foot launch for \$275 is the drawing card of the exhibit at the motor boat show of the Rice Brothers Company of East Boothbay, Me. The speed of this craft is eight miles an hour. The seating capacity as arranged is for five passengers; with additional chairs eight persons may be seated with great comfort. The seat amidships is placed so as to cover the engine, gasoline tank, muller and batteries.

The power equipment is a four-horse-power "Boothbay special" one-cylinder two-cycle make and break engine built for salt water use. The water circulation is furnished by a bronze plunger pump which supplies just enough water to keep the cylinder walls at a good even temperature. The oiling system consists of a double-feed oil cup with copper tubes to the cylinder and crank case in order to oil the piston and lower end of the connecting rod.

The show is really an educational exhibition, and those who are thinking of getting a power craft should not fail to inspect the great line of boats that have been brought from all over the country. Experts are at the various exhibits always ready to show their special manufacture. But, three days more remain, as the show will close Saturday evening.

ROBSON MAKES NEW RECORD FOR SKATING SPRINT

Some good performances were made by the skaters who took part in the skating carnival in the Boston Arena Wednesday night. Representatives from all parts of the country were entered. The best race was the three-mile event, which was won by W. E. Gunderson of Chicago in 10m. 38.3-5s.

Fred Robson of the Toronto Rowing Club established a new record in the 220-yard race when he covered the distance in 18s. The half-mile New England championship was won by W. Roe in 1m. 32.3-5s., while the mile went to P. Kearney in 3m. 16s.

W. E. Quinn, the Harvard trainer, cleared 4 ft. 3 in. in the high jump, within 1/4-in. of the world's record. Miss Graham easily won her special race with Mrs. McMillan in 2m. 13s.

DALY TO COACH WILLIAMS

WILLIAMSTOWN—The Williams College athletic council has engaged F. J. Daly, captain of the 1910 Yale football eleven, to coach Williams next fall. Daly will visit Williamstown in the spring to acquaint himself with the conditions. He will be with the team the whole season.

HARVARD RELAY TRIALS TODAY

The Harvard candidates for the relay teams which will represent the college in the big B. A. A. games, will have their trials this afternoon.

ATTENDANCE AT THE MOTOR BOAT SHOW IS RECORD BREAKING

Crowds Have Been Larger Than Those of Previous Exhibitions Every Day so Far.

BOATS VERY CHEAP

Attendance records continue to be broken at the Motor Boat and Engine show in the Mechanics building a week from Saturday. It is attracting much attention among the college and club athletes of the entire country, the latest aspirant for honors being Dartmouth College, which has entered Franz Marceau, the former B. A. A. runner, and P. S. Harmon, who ran last year for the University of Maine.

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Track Prospects at Yale

College Athletic Coaches—No. 9

Walter Christie, University of California.



WALTER CHRISTIE.
University of California coach.

CHESS EXPERTS ARE PLAYING ELEVENTH ROUND OF TOURNAMENT

United States Champion Marshall Still Holds First Place With Chajes Second and Capablanca Third.

STANDING TO DATE

STANDING OF PLAYERS.	W.	L.	W.	L.
Marshall ... 8	1	Smith ... 4	5	5
Chajes ... 8	2	Hodges ... 4	6	6
Capablanca ... 6	2	Tenenvurzel ... 3	6	6
Jaffe ... 6	2	Wade ... 2	6	6
Johns ... 5	2	Kreymborg ... 2	2	2
Walcott ... 4	2	Morris ... 2	2	2
Black ... 4				

Here and There in Massachusetts

BROCKTON.

Mayor Harry C. Howard, E. Francis Pope, city treasurer, Horace Kingman, superintendent of the water department, and Francis B. Gardner, chairman of the water commissioners, will attend the hearing today before the legislative committee on water supply in support of a petition for the issue of \$200,000 water bonds to construct a storage reservoir and for other work.

Eroy Thompson, city collector, sent out legal demands today to those whose real estate taxes for 1909 have not been paid. After the time allowed under the demand delinquent taxes and assessments of 1909 will be advertised.

WINTHROP.

At the meeting of Colonial chapter, O. E. S., tomorrow evening, it is expected that one candidate will be initiated. Supper will be served under the direction of Mrs. Annie E. Crosby, Mrs. Evelyn L. Doane, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Jones, Mrs. Eva M. Davenport, Mrs. Lillian E. Everbeck, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Charlton, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Armstrong.

The War Veterans Association has been invited to attend the meeting of the brotherhood of First Methodist church Sunday evening, when the Rev. L. W. Evans will speak on "Footsteps in the South."

STONEHAM.

The selectmen will attend the hearing Feb. 7 by the supreme court to the metropolitan park commission to determine metropolitan assessments to be paid by this and other towns. The apportionment for this town is: Parks, .00267; Nantasket beach, .00222; Charles river dam, .00222; Charles river dam S., .00198; boulevards, .00214, a total of .1123.

The Congregational church on Sunday will receive new members. There will be a special address by the Rev. Arthur Stanley Beale.

WINCHESTER.

Miss Janet Richards will deliver her fourth current history talk in the town hall Saturday morning.

W. R. Walker of Somerville has purchased the land on the corner of Fletcher and Copley streets from James J. Myers.

The second concert by the Orchestral Society will take place in the town hall Monday evening.

The Methodist Episcopal church will hold its men's supper and social tomorrow evening.

CHELSEA.

Women Workers of the Central church will meet this afternoon and this evening will serve a turkey supper followed by a literary and musical program.

About 100 men who took part in the campaign to raise the funds for completing the second wing of the newly completed Y. M. C. A. building in Bassett square will have a dinner in the building this evening, as the first feature of the dedicatory services which will end Sunday night.

EVERETT.

The interclass debates at the high school will be held Feb. 8. The annual prize contest will be Feb. 15.

Tuesday evening domestic science class tendered an informal reception to the school board. A luncheon prepared by the girls during the evening was served. Miss Marion E. Conn and Miss. M. E. Elder were in charge.

MIDDLEBORO.

Harvesters Social Union has elected: President, Mrs. J. A. Shaw; vice-president, Mrs. H. O. Simmons; chaplain, Mrs. Maria F. Crosby; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Ellen Gay; directors, Mrs. H. O. Simmons, Mrs. Mary Raymond, Mrs. Thomas Sporer.

The Cabot Club will observe President's day Feb. 9.

WAKEFIELD.

The Wakefield Ice Company and Reading Citizens Ice Company have commenced cutting on Lake Quannapowitt. The former will harvest 75,000 tons and the latter 25,000 tons. The Fells Ice Company will cut about 50,000 tons on Crystal lake.

John Baker will give a lecture at the Baptist church tonight under the auspices of the Calvary Bible class.

MALDEN.

The finance committee of the Board of Trade will commence this week to collect funds for merchants' week. Every business house will be asked to contribute and neighboring municipalities may be asked.

The February ladies' night of Malden Club will take place Monday with a dinner and entertainment.

Auburndale Park
Long Island, N. Y.

New York City is increasing at the rate of 450,000 annually; the flow of population is on Long Island. Auburndale Park is less than an hour from the metropolis. Lots are offered ranging in price from \$120 to \$475 each. Terms as low as \$10, balance \$5 a month. Money invested in this property should ultimately yield splendid profits. Beautifully illustrated booklet and full information sent on request.

HEBER SMITH, Gen. Sales Agt.
489 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK. Suite 609

MEDFORD.

The annual appropriation bill which will be recommended by Mayor Charles A. Taylor will call for \$434,201.86, which is \$33,238.84 less than the amounts asked for. Among the amounts recommended are: Schools \$134,484, highways \$25,175, fire department \$26,400, engineering \$1350, collecting \$3350, city clerk \$3700, assessors \$4150, auditing \$2200, poor department \$9350, library \$7000, health \$4150, water and sewer \$1650, city hall \$3800, sinking fund \$67,563, interest \$61,000, street lights \$22,000, miscellaneous \$15,000.

EASTON.

Young Matrons Club of Church of the Union will hold a food sale at North Easton Feb. 10. The committee in charge consists of Mrs. Louise Thayer and Miss Bessie DeWitt.

BRIDGEWATER.

W. B. Lyman A. Pratt has appointed these officers of Fellowship Lodge: A. F. and M. M. Chapman, Lyman A. Pratt; senior deacon, Arthur H. Willis; junior deacon, Brenelle Hunt; senior steward, A. T. Churhuck; inside sentinel, Foster P. Parsons; organist, George Rollins.

WHITMAN.

Wachusett Social Club has elected: President, Ellsworth Ramsdell; vice-president, Mrs. Lorinda Pratt; secretary, Mrs. Josie Benson; treasurer, William Seymour; chaplain, Mrs. Emma Hill. The next meeting will be Feb. 10 with Albert Riddleton, Pine street.

FRANKLIN.

W. H. Buchanan of the Golding Manufacturing Company will erect an eight-room house on the lot adjoining A. C. Mason's house on Alpine street.

LEXINGTON.

The Women's Alliance will meet in the Unitarian church tomorrow afternoon. A meeting will be held in vestry of the First Baptist church tomorrow afternoon by the church social circle. A special program has been arranged by Mrs. A. Young and Mrs. Hanson.

ARLINGTON.

Bethel Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., will meet in Odd Fellows hall this evening.

An entertainment will be given in the Universalist church this evening. A farce, "The Love of a Bonnet"; a monologue, "The Reveries of a Bachelor," and tableaux, "The Lotus-Eaters," will comprise the program. Mrs. W. P. Coane will sing.

RANDOLPH.

The installation of officers of Blue Hill Lodge, K. of P., will take place tomorrow evening.

QUINCY.

Ladies Aid Society of the Atlantic Methodist Episcopal church will hold a pedlar's party in the vestry this evening.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Trade will be held at its rooms in Adams building this evening.

ROCKLAND.

Mrs. Everett Damon will entertain the Unity Club of the Unitarian church at her home on Webster street Thursday evening.

The Democratic town committee has organized with James A. Cody, chairman; George E. Mansfield, secretary, and Daniel M. O'Brien, treasurer.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The Park Avenue Congregational Sunday school has elected Mrs. Mildred Parton treasurer and pianist of the primary department.

The Singers Club will give a concert in Crescent hall Monday evening. Mrs. McNally will be the soloist.

HANOVER.

Senior class of the high school has begun rehearsals for an entertainment this month in aid of the Washington trip fund.

Library Aid Society of West Hanover will hold a party Feb. 10.

FITCHBURG.

The Swedish Lutheran church will have a special meeting tomorrow night to take action upon the resignation of their pastor.

BANK AND TELEPHONE
TAX BILLS OFFERED
MAINE LEGISLATURE

Y. M. C. A. members have organized a "Life Problem Club." The officers are: President, Burton L. Wales; secretary, Leon B. Turner; executive committee, J. C. Kimball, John L. Bennett and H. C. Dudley. The club will meet Sunday afternoons.

The high school basketball team will play Burdett five at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium this evening.

WEYMOUTH.

The Rev. P. A. Nordell, D. D., of Brookline, will supply the pulpit of the First Baptist church for six months.

The ladies' sewing circle of East Weymouth Congregational church is holding an all-day meeting in the chapel today.

EAST LEXINGTON.

Sunday evening the Follen Guild will meet in the Follen church. The Rev. I. P. Quimby is the leader.

REVERE.

The board of registrars will hold its first meeting and begin adding names to the voting list this evening.

Miss Caroline A. Hardwick of Boston will give a talk to the teachers of Revere street school, after the school session, today on the subject of reading.

READING.

North Reading Dramatic Club will present "In Old New England" in Flint memorial hall, Feb. 16.

Literature class of the Woman's Club will meet tomorrow morning with Mrs. G. F. Nowell of Arlington street.

BEVERLY.

The building trade here this spring is expected to equal activity which has been shown for the past three years. North Beverly, Ryall Side and Centerville will be the sections which will see most of the growth for the coming year.

HALIFAX.

The wooded island between the two lakes at Monponsett belonging to the Levering Jones estate has been sold and will be cut off.

PUBLIC WORKS CHIEF
ASSUMES THE DUTIES
OF NEW DEPARTMENT

(Continued from Page One.)

has been water commissioner since April, 1908, at a salary of \$3000 a year.

After a conference with his three deputies, James H. Sullivan, who is to be the head of the overground division; Frank A. McInnes, who is to be in charge of the underground division, and Frederick H. Fay, who is to be in charge of the division of bridges and ferries, Commissioner Rourke announced these changes in the office force.

Bernard C. Kelley, chief clerk in the paving division since 1908 and connected with the department since 1889, to be chief clerk in the department of public works at a salary of \$3000, an increase of \$500.

John J. Quinn, chief clerk in the sewer division since 1906 and connected with the department since 1888, to be first assistant clerk at \$2500 a year.

Benjamin B. Tremere, who has been chief clerk in the street department since the beginning of the Hubbard administration, to be clerk in one of the divisions.

Henry P. Christiernin, superintendent of ferries at a salary of \$3000 a year, to be a supervisor and general foreman at a salary of about \$2100.

Edgar S. Dorr, who is acting deputy superintendent of the sewer division and also its chief engineer to be supervisor of sewers in the underground division at a salary of \$3600.

Joshua Atwood 2d, chief engineer of the street department, to be in charge of paving at his present salary of \$3000.

Edward C. Wade, deputy superintendent of the lamp division, to be in charge of street lighting at his present salary of \$2000.

George H. Foss, deputy superintendent of sanitary and street cleaning, to be in charge of the sanitary section at a salary of \$3000, a reduction of \$500.

Benjamin F. Bates of the engineering department to be in charge of estimates and designs at \$2500 a year, an increase of \$500, and Frank L. Miner to be in charge of grade and line work at a salary of \$2500 a year.

The idea of this consolidation of departments is to avoid duplication and to bring about a more business-like administration of the work concerned.

Mr. Rourke will have powers second only to those of the mayor, as he will have complete charge of the street, sewer, water and engineering work of the city.

The new commissioner was born in Abington Nov. 23, 1873, and was graduated from the high school of that town in 1890. In the fall of the following year he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, being graduated from that institution after a course in civil engineering in 1895.

He spent several years in the tropics on big engineering projects and on the Panama canal, on which work Mr. Rourke was made division engineer. In the reorganization in 1909 the Culebra and the Chagres divisions were consolidated into the central division and most of the officials were reduced in grade. Mr. Rourke being made assistant division engineer. He was appointed superintendent of streets by Mayor Fitzgerald last June.

AUGUSTA, Me.—Important new bills in the Maine Legislature this week are:

To tax savings deposits in national banks similarly to the taxation of such deposits in savings banks and trust companies.

For a state valuation of the telegraph and telephone companies and state taxation at 2½ per cent of the valuation.

To appropriate \$25,638.46 for the state's share of the work of completing the international bridge over the St. John river between Van Buren, Me., and St. Leonard's, N. B. The state pays half of the expense and the other half is borne by the province of New Brunswick and the Dominion of Canada.

To confer upon women the powers of justices of the peace.

For repeal of the special act of 1887, by which the Roman Catholic bishop of Portland was constituted a corporation sole for the purpose of holding property.

A bill for repeal of the law by which the state pays for damages done by deer to growing crops.

A resolution introduced by Representative Asbury S. Waldron of Portland to direct the Governor to call a conference of Governors of all the United States for the purpose of securing cooperation in Congress for conservation of the sea food supply. This is understood to be another move toward the securing of a ban on dogfish.

To incorporate Fish River Light & Power Company with authority to do business at Ft. Kent and in eight other towns and plantations, the capitalization to be limited to \$25,000 stock and \$25,000 bonds.

The corporators named in the bill are George C. Cutler, George E. Dunn, William C. Donnell, Joseph C. Michaud, Joseph A. Guy, Michael Michaud, Lester F. Bradbury, George C. Cuniff, Joseph Labbie, Jr., Henry W. Nadeau, Charles E. Jones and J. A. LaLiberte.

To charter East Machias & Machias Railway Company, with authority to build a railroad from Lubec along the coast to Machias, about 30 miles. The named corporators are Elihu W. Pike, G. F. Bogue, James A. Foster, George S. Thayer and Royal S. Foster. The capitalization limit is fixed at \$700,000.

REVERE, MASS.—The building trade here this spring is expected to equal activity which has been shown for the past three years. North Beverly, Ryall Side and Centerville will be the sections which will see most of the growth for the coming year.

C. H. Park, who has been superintendent of the American Woolen Company here, has been promoted agent of the company's mill at Collinsville, near Lowell.

TO INCORPORATE FISH RIVER LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

TO CHARTER EAST MACHIAS & MACHIAS RAILWAY COMPANY

TO INCORPORATE EAST BEVERLY & REVERE LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

TO INCORPORATE EAST BEVERLY & REVERE RAILROAD COMPANY

TO INCORPORATE EAST BEVERLY & REVERE TELEGRAPH COMPANY

TO INCORPORATE EAST BEVERLY & REVERE TELEPHONE COMPANY

TO INCORPORATE EAST BEVERLY & REVERE WATER COMPANY

TO INCORPORATE EAST BEVERLY & REVERE WINDMILL COMPANY

TO INCORPORATE EAST BEVERLY & REVERE WOOD COMPANY

TO INCORPORATE EAST BEVERLY & REVERE WOOL COMPANY

CITIES IN MINNESOTA PREPARING TO ADOPT COMMISSION REGIME

ST. PAUL—Four cities in Minnesota are endeavoring to adopt the commission form of government—St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Rochester. A possibility that the Simon-Pure commission form may be unconstitutional, through a clause in the state constitution prescribing the duties of a mayor as an administrative officer, must be tested before any one of them can change its charter.

The movement for the commission form has gone farther in Duluth than in either of the other three cities. A charter has been drawn, and a test case will be brought in the courts to determine whether or not Duluth and the other cities can adopt the new plan. St. Paul, Minneapolis and Rochester will await the action of the courts before they finish charter revision. Tentative charter plans meanwhile are under consideration for these cities.

The constitutional clause in question provides that in city charters there shall be provided among other things a mayor or chief magistrate and a legislative body of either one or two houses. Under this provision some lawyers think that government by a commission, of which the mayor is one, having legislative as well as executive power, would be unconstitutional.

ST. LOUIS—The proposed charter for the city of St. Louis was defeated at a special election Tuesday by a majority of 40,155. The total vote was 89,937, of which 24,891 were for the charter and 55,046 against.

OLD COLONY SEEKS TRACK EXTENSION TO NEW BEDFORD MILLS

Extension of its tracks in New Bedford to improve the freight facilities of the city by the Old Colony Railroad Company in a petition to the railroad commissioners today.

The company asks to build two branch extensions in the city limits, one from the company's right of way in Wamsutter street, opposite North Front street, northerly 9000 feet to a point in Bellevue street, near Shaw street, and the second from Front street, between School and Walnut streets, southerly 13,000 feet to Orchard street, north of Cove road.

Both branches are to make connections between the company's right of way through the city and some of the large mills of the city.

MINERS' DECISION HITS OLD LEADER

COLUMBUS, O.—The United Mine Workers yesterday adopted an amendment to its constitution providing that members of the National Civic Federation must forfeit membership in the United Mine Workers of America.

This amendment forces John Mitchell, former president of the mine workers' organization, either to give up his position with the federation or resign from the miners' union.

Mr. Mitchell, who was recently appointed by the miners a delegate to the American Federation of Labor, will have until April 1 to determine definitely what action he will take.

GREAT NORTHERN HALTS NEW WORK

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Great Northern contemplates little or no expansion work during the coming year, according to A. H. Hogeland, chief engineer of that road.

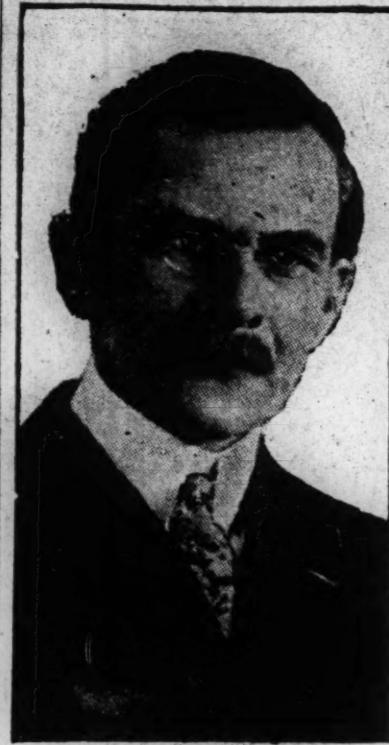
"The last year has been an average one in railroad circles," said Mr. Hogeland. "For this year's work we will devote our energies to maintaining the present standard of the system, and will undertake very little new work."

EXPOSITION VOTED AT NEWBURYPORT

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—The holding of a manufacturing exposition, probably in April, was decided on by the Business Men's Association last night at a dinner. Committees were appointed to make necessary arrangements.

Representative Norman H. White of Brookline, spoke on "Recent Legislation I Have Worked For."

High School of Commerce Is Proposed for Providence to Lead in Teaching Trade



RANDALL J. CONDON.
Superintendent of city schools, who wants more attention paid to commercial problems.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The erection of a high school of commerce building here is advocated by Randall J. Condon, superintendent of schools of this city, in his annual report to the school committee.

The need of such a school, he says, is imperative, and he advocates that the city employ a man who shall have direction of the proposed school and be allowed to study the situation and needs of the city before the building is erected. "I wish to recommend," Mr. Condon's report says, "that action along this line be taken, so that the city may authorize the selection of the director of such a school even before the plans for the building itself are drawn.

"It should not be simply another high school in which 500 or 1000 young people are to be taught commercial subjects which will prepare them for office positions, but it should take the lead in pointing the way to a broad and comprehensive study of the problems that enter into the complicated commercial life of a great city."

SCHEDULE TALKS FOR TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB

Dr. Gilbert Reid, director of the International Institute in China, will speak on "American Influence in China" before the members of the Twentieth Century Club in the club rooms, 3 Joy street, next Saturday at 4 p. m.

Prof. W. Burghardt DuBois of Atlanta University will speak on "The Individual Negro and Society" on Feb. 11, at 1 p. m.; Prof. George A. Coe of Union Theological Seminary is to give a talk this month on "Moral Phases of Public Education."

The Warelands dairy school, under the charge of Mrs. Charlotte Barrell Ware, has arranged a course of 12 lectures on important agricultural topics, to be held in the club hall in February, March and April, at 4:30 p. m.

Topics and dates for February are as follows: Feb. 9, "The Agricultural Renaissance and Introductory Survey," by Mrs. Charlotte Barrell Ware; Feb. 16, "The Restoration of Fertility to New England Soils," by William D. Hurd, director of extension work, Massachusetts Agricultural College; Feb. 23, "The Possibilities of Commercial Orcharding in New England," by Fred C. Sears, professor of pomology, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

GLoucester ENDS CHORAL FESTIVAL

GLoucester, Mass.—Gloucester Choral Society ended its eighth annual festival last evening with Gounod's "Faust." On Monday evening Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" was sung, and yesterday afternoon a miscellaneous program was presented. Arthur F. Womson directed.

The soloists were: Mrs. Caroline Hooper, Miss Evelyn Blair, Mrs. Adeline Griggs, Charles Hackett, Willard Flint, Loyal C. Shaw, assisted by the Boston Festival orchestra. George B. Stevens, accompanist.

MR. WHITE SPEAKS AT NEWBURYPORT

NEWBURYPORT—Before the Business Men's Association Representative Norman H. White of Brookline last evening gave an account of his efforts to bring about enactment of progressive legislation during his four years' service at the State House.

The Brookline representative spoke on the New Haven merger, the savings bank insurance act, the value of the legislative reference library and showed how it aided in securing the passage of effective laws. He also explained many other progressive measures.

DELAYS "LONG AND SHORT HAUL."

WASHINGTON—An order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission provides that the long and short haul provision of the existing law will not become effective until the commission shall have opportunity to pass upon the merits of applications made by the railroads for relief under the section.

497,000 CITY DEAL.

The building at 480 Boylston street, Boston, owned by Ralph H. White, has been sold. This property consists of a

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"KINAMACOLOR" EXHIBITION.

"Kinamacolor," the new motion picture method of producing mechanically the colors of nature, was exhibited twice Tuesday at Tremont Temple. Another exhibition is given this afternoon.

The films showed scenes at bathing resorts with all the gay colors of the ladies' costumes, the blue sky and white clouds, and the green-blue sea; strawberry picking at Kent, Eng., showing the rich red of the fruit and beautiful shadings and tints in the houses and foliage; Shakespeare's home at Stratford-on-Avon; the launching of the Olympic; a trip through North Wales and finally a living flag composed of 3000 school children, in which red, white and blue were brought out startlingly in the waving bank of youngsters.

The new invention is a wonderful success, unquestionably, for it really reproduces the actual colors of nature. Especially beautiful are the infinite shadings in foliage as shown in the pastoral English scenes. A picture showing a pink-cheeked, golden-haired child, sitting in the sand at play was applauded spontaneously, as were the picture scenes on the English rivers showing prettily costumed English girls out boating. The pictures also have a stereoscopic effect which adds greatly to their value.

The process is the invention of two Englishmen, Messrs. Urban and Smith. It involves the taking of the photographs on specially sensitized films with two alternating filters which pass to the film, in the order of their luminosity, "the colors white, yellow, orange, red, green, blue, violet, indigo and black." Thus all the colors of the spectrum are accurately recorded on the film through the interpolation of the gelatine filters.

The first snapshot, for instance, in the rapidly moving film would be taken

through the red filter and would represent red and its allied colors; the second exposure would be through the green filter and would embody green and its allied colors. The time employed in taking these two pictures is the same as that used in taking one for the ordinary motion picture.

When the pictures come to be enlarged and reflected through the bioscope, the red and green gelatine screens in front of the film are changed in the same order as when the exposures were made. Thus, if the machine were operated very slowly, we should see first a red-tinted picture, then one in a green tint. Owing to the optical phenomenon known as the persistence of vision, however, when the pictures are run through rapidly, the eye minglesthe colors just as it mingles the separate images in the black and white motion picture, and the result to our eye is a picture with the objects in motion and also in the natural colors.

Henry Arthur Jones speaks this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock on the drama before the Harvard Dramatic Club in Emerson Hall, at the university. The public are admitted free.

The Educational Children's Theater Company of Boston has left for a tour of the southern states. The children are all of theatrical patronage and connected with the Dorothy Dix house. They give a program including selections from Shakespeare, classic dances and recitations, as well as a concert program.

The current number of the Emerson College Magazine is devoted to appreciation of various elements of the work of the college president, Henry Lawrence Southwick. There are also several poems from the newly published collection of quaint French-Canadian verses by Miss Gertrude Litchfield '11.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Prospects for the real estate business were never better than now, according to Charles M. Conant of the Old South building, and he says that trading is very active in nearly all towns within a radius of 35 miles of Boston. Mr. Conant has sold to Hilda Carlson of Squantum two three-apartment houses in Atlantic, where he is developing a large tract of land; also a large tract of land in Wollaston. He also reports the sale of a bungalow and 10,000 feet of land on Norwood street, Sharop. Also that Frederick A. Cussen has purchased the John B. Pierce estate on Woodland street, Sharon, containing a 14-room house, several outbuildings, and about two acres of land, all assessed for \$5575.

An important sale of vacant land in Brookline is that in which Frederick C. Fletcher buys from George A. Goddard the large tract adjoining his beautiful residence on Philbrick road running through to Boylston street, containing about 92,412 square feet. The land has a large frontage on each of the streets named and is valued by the assessors at about 40 cents a foot, the price being this figure. The brokers in this transaction were L. Shannon Davis and Coffin & Taber.

The Goddard Land Company has sold to Frederick C. Fletcher a lot of land at the junction of Philbrick road and Boylston street, adjoining the above parcel and will be added to Mr. Fletcher's estate. By the purchase of this latter parcel it gives him the ownership of the entire block bounded by Boylston street and Philbrick and Clinton roads. The lot purchased from the company has a total area of about 21,245 square feet and is taxed at 50 cents a foot. The consideration paid was far above the taxed value. L. Shannon Davis and Coffin & Taber were the brokers in this transaction also.

LARGE LEASE IN SHOE DISTRICT.

E. T. Redmond & Co. report a lease of

the two buildings at 106 Lincoln street and 105-7 Beach street, Boston, to the well-known Pittsburg concern, Zeman-Collins Shoe Company. This is in the heart of the wholesale shoe district and the demand for locations is always brisk.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct new buildings were posted in the office of the building commission of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Hemenway st., 39, ward 10: Beau Levine.

F. A. Norcross; brick tenements.

Richards st., 40, rear, ward 23: Geo. L. Schirmer; wood garage.

CITY PARCELS PROMINENT.

Local realty is changing hands freely at the present time and among the latest transactions are some valuable city parcels. Two four-story and basement brick houses numbered 19 and 21 Parkman street, running through to and numbered 10 and 12 Fruit street, near Blossom street, West End, have passed to the ownership of Harris Leshovsky, the title being given by W. Stanley Tripp. The total valuation is \$23,200, of which amount \$8800 is on the 2680 square feet in the lot.

Through the office of J. D. K. Willis,

427 Massachusetts avenue, near Columbus avenue, South End, has been sold by William P. Natale to Anna B. Robinson. The assessors' valuation is \$11,500, including that on a brick house and 2100 square feet of land. The land's share is \$5800.

Another South End change involves the property numbered 263 to 265 Northampton street, near Tremont street. There is a three-story brick and a one-story frame building, the white taxed on \$14,700, of which \$8600 is on the 8577 square feet in the lot. Willis R. Russ conveys to Arthur W. Cole.

Other South End realty to change hands is that at 176 West Canton street, which has been transferred by the Susan Hall estate to Peter Barsuglia. About \$8000 is involved.

Leon M. Abbott has sold to Theodore E. Clark South End property valued by the assessors at \$9300, located at 131 Harrison avenue, rear of number 133, between Kneeland and Harvard streets.

There is a 3 1/2-story brick building and 1482 square feet of land taxed on \$5900. Charlestown, Roxbury and Dorchester parcels also changed hands today.

BIG MANUFACTURING SALE.

The American Warp Drawing Machine Company today acquired title to a parcel of about 54,000 square feet of land at Freeport and Beach streets in the Dorchester district. This is the same parcel recently purchased by W. Stanley Tripp from the heirs of Otis Shepard and Mr. Tripp now transfers title to the machine company. Both transactions were made through the office of Coffin & Taber, 24 Milk street. A modern brick factory, costing in the vicinity of \$50,000, has already been erected on a portion of the land, especially for company's uses, and further additions to the plant are contemplated in the future. The land is assessed on \$9500.

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For Thursday and Friday Only!

Half Prices and Less

Prevail In This Extraordinary

Sale of Silk Remnants

At 19c, 29c, 39c, 49c and 59c a yd.

Positively the lowest prices yet quoted on good dependable plain and fancy Silks of equal merit.

This great cleanup sale includes all odds and ends, short lengths and remainders, left over from our enormous business of the past six months.

Immense variety to choose from, in lengths suitable for waists, skirts, linings, children's dresses, as well as pieces for fancy work

Main Store—Street Floor

Jordan Marsh Company

THE FIELD OF INVESTIGATION

(Special to The Monitor)

ONDON—It is a well known fact in botany that color, in and of itself, is not a reliable feature in classifying plants, for, as a matter of experience, there are to be found within the limits of the same natural order wide variations of coloring. Obviously other features have been relied upon for the division into groups, and the question of color has had little or no influence in determining the relationship of plants to one another.

It is, therefore, very interesting when we find that in a large division of the plant kingdom the question of color is a predominant feature in the classification of plants is decided—should be correlated with their coloration; but as a matter of fact this becomes more easily understood when an attempt is made to ascertain the reason for the four different colors that are found within the limits of this interesting group of the algae.

In the first place all four of the subdivisions contain the ordinary green coloring matter which all plants contain with the exception of those which are parasites on other plants, and which steal instead of making their own food, as for example the fungi. This coloring matter is known as the "chlorophyll," and it is this chlorophyll that gives the green color to the grass and trees. In the case only of the green algae is this seen naturally; in the three other divisions the green is masked respectively by a blue-green, a brown, and a red pigment—just as the chlorophyll is masked in the leaf of the copper beech by a red-brown pigment. The universal presence of chlorophyll in the tissues of every self-supporting plant is a fact that would take too long to explain here,

but suffice it to say that it is by no means of this chlorophyll that the plant is able to manufacture its own food in the presence of light; each cell of each leaf of a tree being a miniature chemical laboratory, where under the influence of light the water, with substances in solution brought up from the soil by the roots, is made to act with gases taken from the atmosphere, and the resultant product is the food material which is then carried from the leaves all over the plant.

Now it is obvious that the universal presence of this one color—green—in the tissues of all plants has a definite and all-important purpose; without it, the plant has no food. What is the exact function of chlorophyll has not yet been determined, but there seems to be little doubt, from experiments that have lasted over many years, that the white light that falls on a plant is made to do certain definite work in the chemistry of the food-manufacturing process which it could not otherwise do were not the chlorophyll present. The introduction of the different colors of blue-green, brown and red is apparently a further extension of this same process, and serves to modify the intensity and quality of the light, and to change the rays into that particular form of energy that is necessary for a particular kind of seaweed; for instance, it does not seem hard to imagine that the red algae, which are found in the deeper waters, where light penetrates with difficulty, need some such intensification of the light that reaches them so faintly, while it may be that the blue-green algae above the high water mark require that some portion of the light that pours down upon them shall be masked.

Cambridge Industries and Manufactures Show Growth

Freight Facilities Such That Economy in Shipping Is Possible.

FACTORIES HAVE BUILT BIG PLANTS

Workers' Homes Convenient to Their Places of Employment.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., is rapidly forging to the front as an industrial and manufacturing center of the state, but one scarcely realizes just how rapidly until he makes a tour by motor car or afoot of that section of the city lying immediately across the Charles river from the Back Bay district of Boston.

Certain conditions, or rather facilities, are contributing and have been contributing for a number of years to the surprising growth of industry in Cambridge, but until one really investigates these reasons he does not fully appreciate their results. The fact remains, however, that the results are there and expansion is constantly and continually going on in the city to the advantage of the whole community and incidentally to the many surrounding cities and towns.

Big manufacturing concerns and firms that might not come under exactly that head, but which are nevertheless just as



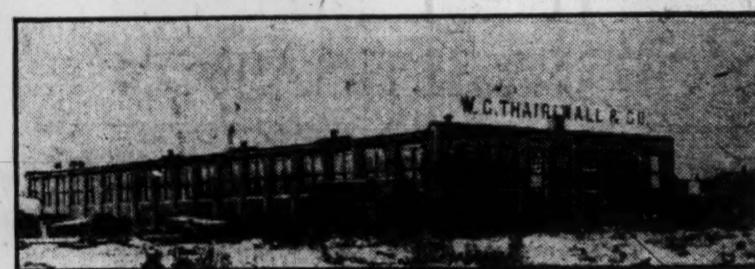
PANORAMIC VIEW OF CAMBRIDGE BUSINESS DISTRICT FROM HARVARD BRIDGE.

One hardly appreciates just how much manufacturing is going on in Cambridge until he stops to contemplate the many factories, with their tall chimneys, near the river.

large manufacturing concerns. An early delivery means a satisfied and pleased customer. A pleased customer means another order. That is business. Another very important item in connection with the locating of big factories is whether or not it is possible to have a spur track to a main artery of a railroad. This is possible with all sites adjoining the Grand Junction railroad. The Grand Junction is to be double-tracked in the near future and thousands of dollars spent in other improvements authorized by the Boston & Albany railroad. The new piers in East Boston are served by the Grand Junction railroad, which makes it possible to get products to the very ship's side for transatlantic and coastwise shipment.

Along the riverfront on the site of the

W.C. THAYER & CO.



WHERE VALUABLE SILKS ARE HANDLED.

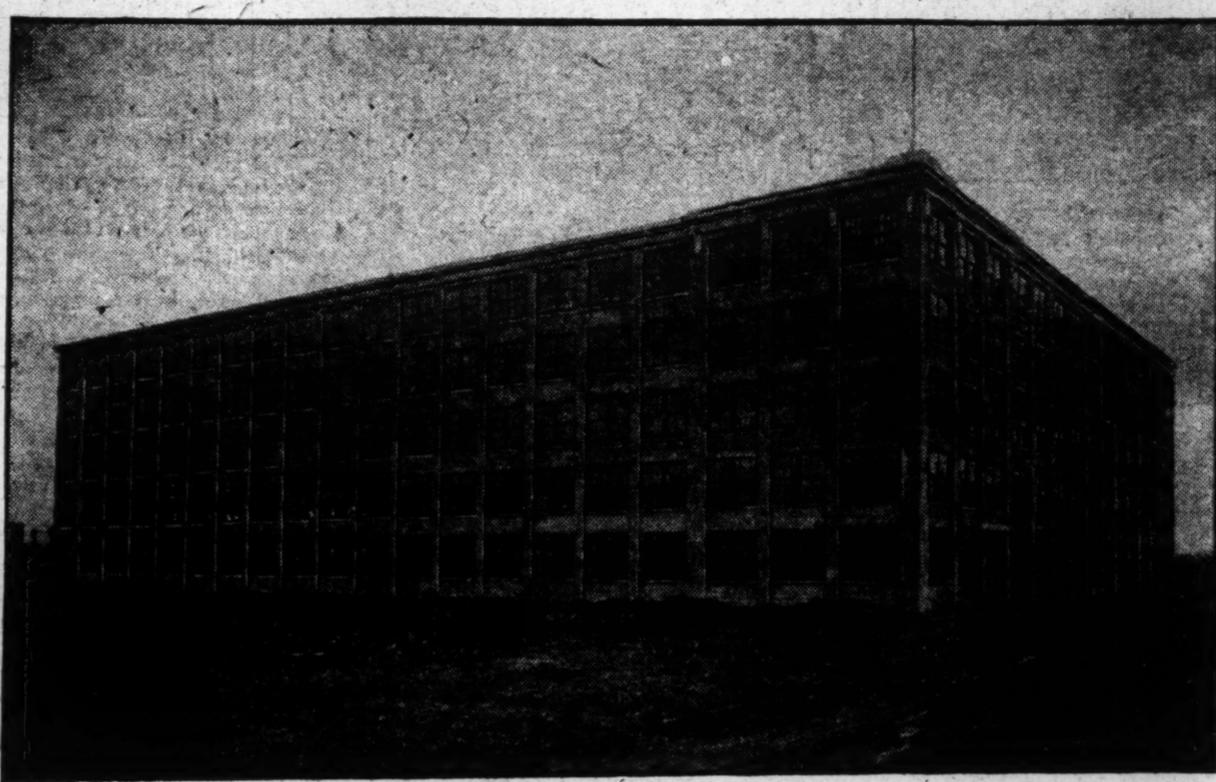
Among the varied businesses of Cambridge the production of fine silks is a leader. This view shows the home of Cambridge Silk Mills.

important in the business world, would not seek out a location for their factories and buildings unless there were actual inducements for so doing. The facilities for shipping products from Cambridge, either by land or sea, are the Grand Junction railroad, which runs through the very heart of the business section and serves a large area, connecting with all terminals and wharves. By the use of this freight railroad a day's time is actually saved in shipping because freight may be moved over this line to distant points at all hours of the day, whereas in the city, for instance, heavy passenger traffic prevents the passage of trains of freight over the tracks except between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.

In these days of keen competition this factor receives much attention from

old Charles river bicycle track and its vicinity is located the huge reinforced concrete factory of the Delta Shoe Company, controlled by the John H. Cross Company of Lynn. The making of shoes is the latest and a new recruit among Cambridge industries and its coming to the city was the result of long and careful inquiry into the advantages offered. The accompanying illustration gives some idea of the size of this model factory. The structure is 50 feet wide, and 450 feet long and cost upward of \$150,000, and the substantial proportions of the building have occasioned much favorable comment from engineers and architects. The structure stands as one more splendid monument to reinforced concrete construction, which is becoming so popular.

The Cross plant, when in full opera-



NEW FACTORY OF THE DELTA SHOE COMPANY.

Located on the site of the old bicycle track. Industry is new to Cambridge, and gives employment to hundreds of men and women, with big annual pay-roll.

sprinkler system will be installed; a direct heating plant, and a generator for electric light and power will be among the other features of this up-to-date place of manufacture.

Particular attention has been paid to the welfare and comfort of employees, which will mean a maximum of efficiency and cooperation. Attractive wash rooms, drinking fountains and sanitary facilities have been provided in the plans. The Elliott Company, makers of addressing machines, now on Purchase street, Boston, will occupy on completion.

On adjoining territory are the large distributing plants of the National Biscuit Company, Ward-Corby bakery, Brigham Milk Company, Davis ice-cream, Neapolitan ice-cream and the manufac-

turing plants of the Library Bureau, the Seavene piano action, the Cambridge silk mills, Simplex Electric Company, which has several large reinforced concrete units; Ivers & Pond, pianos; Boston Confectionery Company, Potter Confectionery Company, Lamb & Ritchie Company, Whittemore Blacking Company, Ford, Knox and Hudson and several other automobile concerns will soon occupy a new garage now in course of construction on Lansdowne street. There is a long list of other firms having factories in Cambridge, including two or three box manufacturing concerns, the Mason & Hamlin, piano and organs, Ashton Valve Company, Peter Gray & Sons and the Boston Woven Hose Company. These institutions do not nearly repre-

sent all of the industries now located in Cambridge, but are among the largest, and they employ thousands of operatives, with payrolls that run into the millions of dollars annually.

In all Cambridge has close to 275 manufacturing establishments, with an invested capital of more than \$32,000,000, employing an average of 14,000 workers, and \$10,000,000 is a conservative estimate of the amount of the aggregate annual payrolls.

An effort is being made at the present time to bring the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which is seeking room for expansion, to Cambridge, and if this were brought about, probably under the terms of the lease, would come to both the city and to the institution. It would bring

to the very doors of the manufacturers the best technical talent, and on the other hand the students would be in the very backyard, so to speak, of a practical use of the knowledge which they are seeking to acquire through their studies at the school.

Homes Are Convenient

In large manufacturing centers the ease and facility with which employees can reach home from their place of employment is of primary importance to both employer and employee. Cambridge affords unusual opportunities in this respect because its avenues of travel radiate from a common point, like spokes of a wheel from the hub. Surface cars run in all directions and at one point of Massachusetts avenue, Lafayette square, 1385 trolley cars pass in a single day. With the completion of the new Cambridge subway, which will be within a short time now, the running time from and to points in the city or beyond will be substantially reduced. This saving of time is recognized as an aid to efficiency of employees. The present 5-cent fare zone around Cambridge includes some of Boston's most desirable residential suburbs where there is plenty of fresh air and open country, conducive to a pleasant home life. Massachusetts avenue, which has its source in Boston and runs for miles into the country, is the main artery of trolley and other traffic in Cambridge.

Cambridge has 13 banking institutions whose total resources are more than \$27,000,000. More than 50,000 persons (one half the entire population) have deposits in savings banks or are members of cooperative banks.

The valuation of Cambridge, for purposes of taxation, in 1908, was \$107,000,000. But one other Massachusetts city, besides Boston, reached this figure. The increase in valuation in 10 years has been more than \$21,000,000. The valuation per capita of the population is larger than that of any other large city in the state excepting Boston. More than 35 per cent of all the Cambridge taxpayers are taxed for property. Cambridge is one of the richest cities in the United States in the per capita valuation of its municipal property.

It has its own water works, costing nearly \$6,500,000; its parks are valued at \$4,300,000. Its city buildings, land and other traffic in Cambridge.

(Continued on Page Seven, Column One.)

CAMBRIDGE AS A FINE HOME CITY

In a recent interview with C. H. Lewis, the State street real estate operator, some interesting facts regarding Cambridge as an ideal residential section were gathered. He said:

Cambridge occupies a rather unique position, being but a short distance from the business center of Boston, with the best of transportation facilities reaching in every direction and offering many advantages to those desiring to live in a healthful locality in a beautiful residential suburban city at a moderate rental.

It particularly appeals to those who have families to bring up, as the moral welfare of this city has been carefully preserved and liquor licenses, hotels or saloons have been unknown for many years.

The advent of the new subway will bring the average resident of this city within a 12-minute ride of Park street and I know of no city which possesses more advantages or is more attractive from the home seekers point of view.

In the last few years many new manufacturing enterprises have been established, which has had a stimulating effect on business in general, and freight rates to Cambridge are less than Boston rates as a rule.

There is an active and increasing demand for apartment properties and with the opening of the new subway, a substantial increase in rentals is sure to follow, in my opinion.

ISLET OFF HAWAII WITHOUT OWNER

The government is to build a costly lighthouse at Kilauea point, Kauai, and wants to utilize a small island about 600 feet off shore, for which no owner can be found to defend a condemnation suit. The place, though down on federal maps as an island, is not recognized on territorial maps, nor does the territory claim title, reports the San Francisco Chronicle.

It may become necessary to annex the place, a mere "bunch of rocks," to the United States, and then bring suit against John Doe and Richard Doe to acquire the property for specific purposes.

No one has ever lived on the place, though native fishermen visit it. United States District Attorney Breckon will take whatever measures are necessary to acquire the property.

GAIN OF BUILDING AND LOAN CLUBS

CINCINNATI—The greatest year for building and loan associations in the United States was 1909, with an increase of \$72,000,000, says State Senator Fred Bader in his report to the Hamilton County Association, of which he is president. The total number of building associations is now 5713, with 2,016,618 members and assets aggregating \$856,332,719.

In assets Ohio showed the greatest gain, its increase of \$14,164,077 being pushed by Pennsylvania's \$12,989,255.

New Jersey showed \$5,269,927; Massachusetts, \$4,605,731; Illinois, \$4,131,506;

Nebraska, \$3,678,949; New York, \$2,908,338; Louisiana, \$1,937,437, and Indiana, \$1,803,002.

SHAWMUT CHURCH CONCERT.

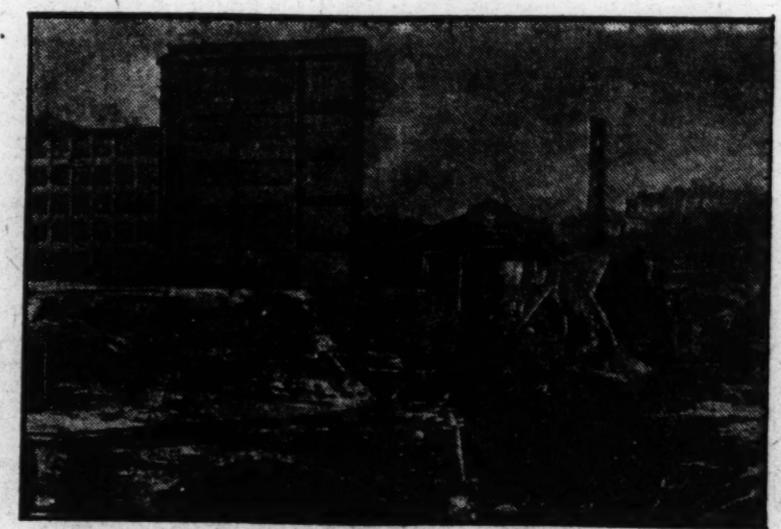
At the municipal concert tonight at the Shawmut church Everett E. Truette will play the organ and Miss Mary Tracey, soprano, will sing.

TROLLEY GROWTH AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—St. Joseph will get a 125-mile extension of the Savanna interurban line into Iowa, where construction work is being pushed at five points. The line begins at Manning, Ia., and has been projected through Atlantic, Clarinda and Blanchard. The promoters will continue building as long as the finances hold out. They expect to find plenty of encouragement among the capitalists of northwest Missouri. The line probably will be linked up with the St. Joseph-Savanna interurban inside of a year.

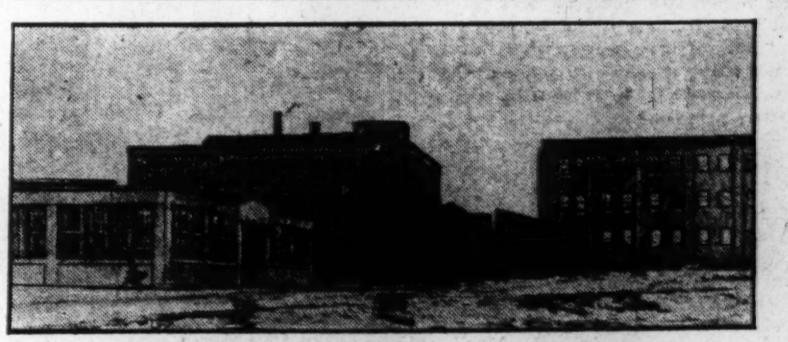
CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS.

Since 1865 the name of John T. Scully has been associated with the manufacture of concrete and pile foundations, and also identified with the real estate and teaming business. This firm has its offices at 84 First-street, East Cambridge, Mass., where estimates on all kinds of construction work may be procured.



ANOTHER FACTORY GOING UP HERE.

Foundations are being put in at the present time for a new concrete structure, which will house a company now located in Boston.



FIVE BIG CONCRETE UNITS OF ONE CONCERN.

All kinds of electrical goods are turned out from these Cambridge factories, located in the heart of the business section.

HAVE BROUGHT BIG FACTORIES TO CITY

F. W. Norris & Co., who are agents for the Title Guaranty & Surety Company, have been influential in locating several very large manufacturing concerns in Cambridge through their ability to finance the big projects.

Among the concerns they have been personally responsible in locating in Cambridge are the Delta Shoe Company (John H. Cross), which has built one of the largest shoe factories in New England at the junction of Cross and Lansdowne streets; the Guy S. Leavitt Structural Steel Company, which is building a factory on Albany street near Pacific, for the building of steel staircases and corrugating steel. They have recently sold for Edward Reardon 45,000 square feet of land on Waverley and Beardon streets and the Boston and Albany tracks, which will be used for manufacturing purposes in the near future.

The company is optimistic with regard to the future of Cambridge as a manufacturing center.

DISTILLING SYRUP FROM CORN COBS

CHAPMAN, Kan.—A new market has been opened up for the corn cobs which have heretofore been used locally for fuel. A carload of cobs was shipped to Denver recently for a syrup refinery. By a complicated process a table syrup is made from corn cobs and the demand for this purpose promises to be great. As a result the price of cobs, which have been selling here at \$1 a load, delivered, is expected to advance.

MILK FRESH FROM MIDDLESEX FARMS

Milk fresh from farms in Middlesex and Worcester counties is what C. Brigham & Co. of 158 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, dispense to their customers. The company's dairies and creameries are of the most modern type and a close inspection is constantly in force by state and other authorities.

At the creamery every means is taken that experience and capital can command, both as to apparatus for sterilizing bottles, the filling and capping of the bottles and the proper care in handling the milk. A trained and intelligent corps of men in every department constantly follows up the details which are so necessary in safeguarding a food product.

ICE CREAM AND FANCY ICES
By the Quart or Gallon.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO PARTY AND FAMILY TRADE.
Neapolitan Ice Cream Co.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Tel. Cambridge 1783.
Free Delivery in Boston and suburbs.

SUPERIOR FLOORING
MADE BY
George W. Gale Lumber Co.
Telephone 40
Cambridge, Mass.
Everything from Sills to Siding.

FRESH FARM MILK C. Brigham Co.
158 Massachusetts Ave.
CAMBRIDGE

receives milk from farms located in Middlesex and Worcester counties, thus insuring a nearby and fresh supply of milk from the best farming section in New England.

The dairies are constantly inspected both by State Authorities and by a corps of Dairy Inspectors employed by the Company.

The milk is transported by special train in refrigerator cars and delivered alongside a model and up to date creamery.

At the creamery every means is taken that experience and capital can command, both as to apparatus for sterilizing bottles, the filling and capping of the bottles and the proper care in handling the milk.

A trained and intelligent corps of men in every department constantly follows up the details which are so necessary in safeguarding a food product.

**The Citizens' Trade Association
OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**

solicits correspondence from business men and manufacturers contemplating removal to a more desirable location, who would like to know more of Cambridge and the many advantages it offers.

CENTRAL SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Concrete Engineering Co.
101 TREMONT STREET
BOSTON
PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON ANY REINFORCED CONCRETE PROJECT

Great Advantage In Fine Transportation Facilities

Independent as Municipal-
ity, Although Near Bay
State Metropolis.

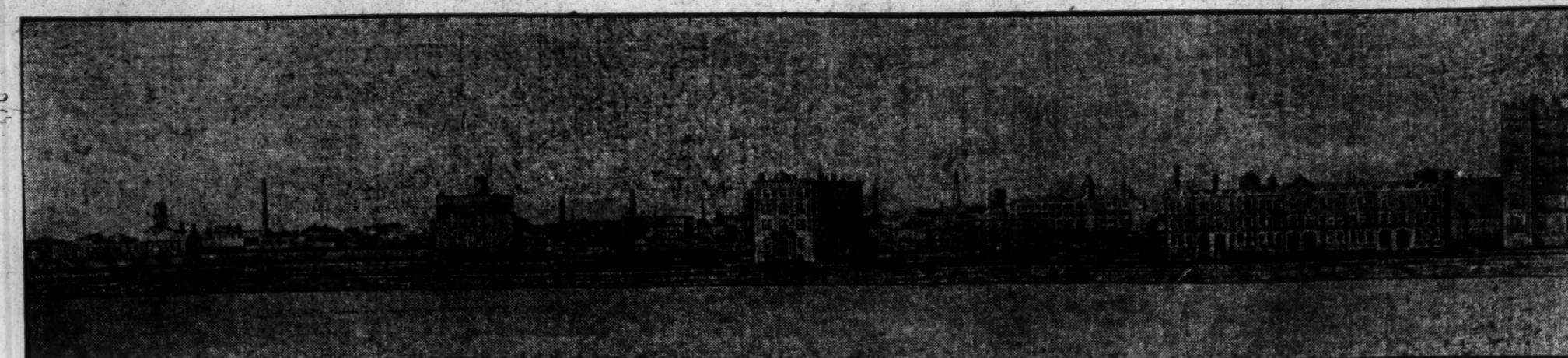
FINE PROGRESS IN MANY BUSINESSES

Little Beginnings to Nation-
Wide Reputation for
Good Work.

(Continued from Page Six.)

and equipment, are valued at \$4,000,000. Gas and electricity for lighting, heating, and power are supplied by two large and enterprising companies. The price made to large consumers of electricity, making it of gas is 90 cents per thousand. Special rates are available for power as well as for lighting.

Labor of all grades is always available. This is on account of the diversity in the manufacturing interests of the city, which precludes the possibility of labor trouble such as the cities of one line of manufacturing have had to contend with in past few years. Then,



GRAND JUNCTION freight railroad makes it possible to ship products from Cambridge, so that a whole day's time is saved in many instances.

includes Boston's 670,000, but is nevertheless a striking example of dense settlement. In this mass of people are to be found some of the most skilled artisans and mechanics in the world. Within a 50-mile radius of this point are more than 3,000,000 people, practically one half of the population of the New England states and a population greater than the great state of Indiana and almost equal to that of the state of Illinois.

The problem of our great cities that have grown so extensively in the past

perhaps the reputation of Cambridge as the "University City," the home of the poet Longfellow and other noted men, and various historical sentiments connected with it, have overshadowed in the public mind its importance as a manufacturing and industrial city, but business men are now considering its advantages more than before.

The view from either Harvard bridge or the West Boston bridge of the Charles river basin, one of the largest of its kind in the world, and the esplanade leaves a lasting impression of beauty. Cambridge

PROGRESS OF BOX MAKING FROM SMALL TO BIG PROPORTIONS

Among the manufacturing business interests of Cambridge, Mass., is the George G. Page Box Co., whose plant is illustrated in the Monitor. From a very small beginning it has grown with steady progress until it is now among the largest concerns of its kind in the New England states.

George G. Page, whose name the company bears, and who established the business in 1844, was born in Dorchester, N. H., in 1807. Mr. Page left home at the age of 17 and walked to Boston, Mass. In 1845 he erected a factory building and dwelling house on the site now occupied by the present corporation, and where for 66 years the business has been conducted and has grown to its present magnitude. Mr. Page was ably assisted in the management of his business by his eldest son, Ovando G. Page, who was enterprising and energetic, and through whose efforts a large share of credit is due for the success achieved by the firm, and later by his son, Wesley L. Page, the present president of the corporation. In the early days failing health compelled Mr. Page to relinquish active participation in the business and he retired, leaving the entire management to the two sons.

The plant erected by Mr. Page in 1845 was destroyed by fire on Jan. 17, 1857, with the thermometer at 20 degrees below zero. The entire property was totally destroyed. He replaced this

building, and later made additions to this. This plant was destroyed in 1873, together with the lumber, a cargo of lumber just unloading on the wharf, the lumber wharves and dry houses. This was replaced with a brick factory building. In 1886 the wooden factory building in the rear was erected. In 1904 the corporation tore down their tenement houses and stores, and erected their present brick factory building known as factory No. 4. In 1893 the corporation acquired land and erected a factory building in Buxton, Me., with storehouses and brick engine and boiler house. The corporation also has several lumber yards where they carry a stock of several million feet of lumber.

The power used in the original factory was furnished by one horse and this has been replaced from time to time with larger engines and boiler capacity until the installation of the present Brown engine, with a 500 horsepower capacity. Much of the work that was originally done by hand and hand power machines is now done with automatic machinery and with power-driven machinery. New and improved machines are being installed and added to the equipment from time to time, so as to have a factory fully equipped with up-to-date machines for doing the work in every branch, and includes machines for making all kinds of wooden packing boxes, nailed or locked corner, from the very smallest box to the largest packing case for all kinds of trade, and they are equipped for printing in multiple color, and have one of the largest printing establishments for printing on wood in the country and have special machines for making boxes that are used in the bottling trade and have a fully equipped machine room for the taking care of their saws and band

re-saws.

On a level with the second floor and between factories Nos. 2 and 4, is a covered loading floor, where the boxes are

Reaching Out for Recog-
nition as an Important
Community.

VIEW THAT SHOW NATURE OF PLACE

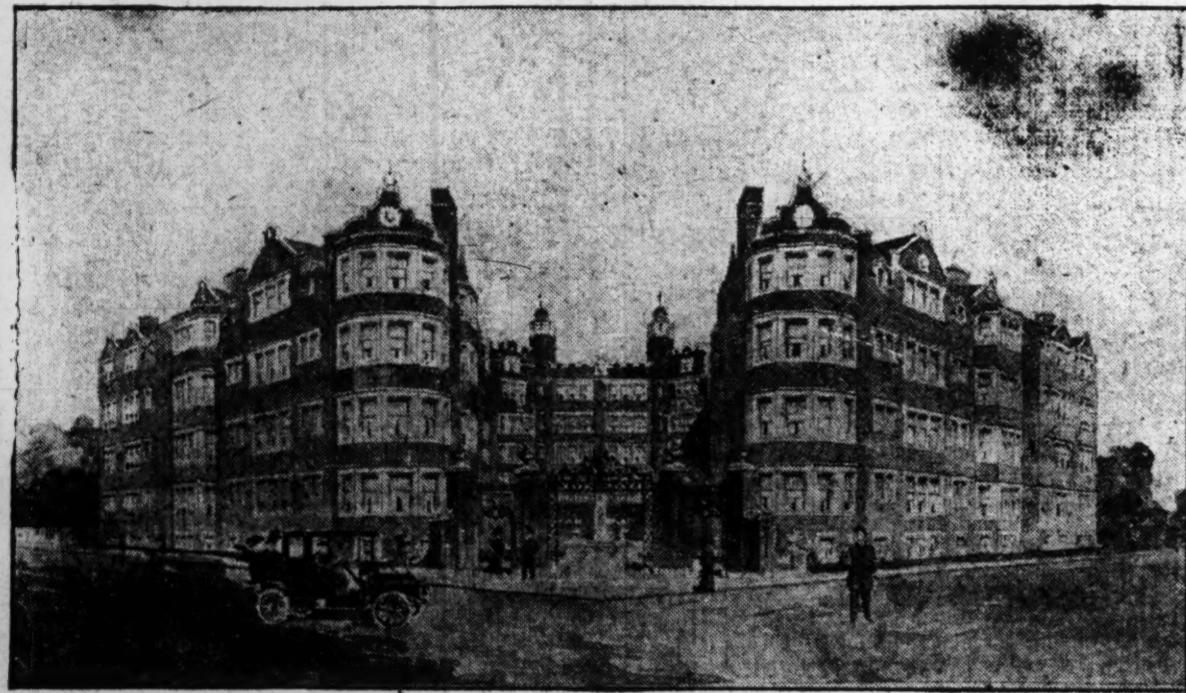
Rush of Commercial Activ-
ity Being Felt More
and More.

an up-to-date equipment for the manu-
facture of corrugated paper products,
corrugated paper boxes and packing.

The principal lumber that is used is
white pine and spruce, which is supplied
from our New England states.

The corporation has railroad facilities
in several of its lumber yards. Its
factory yard and largest lumber yard
are also on the Broad canal, so that it
can receive its lumber in vessels and
barges by water.

The present officers of the corporation
are: Wesley L. Page, president and
general manager, who was born on the
very spot where the business is now con-
ducted; Clarence M. Howlett, treasurer,
and Hugh M. Tolar, clerk, and these
three constitute the board of directors.



A TYPE OF CAMBRIDGE APARTMENT HOUSE.

Much activity in this form of building has marked the real estate situation lately. Suites at Dana and Center streets.

too, the manufacturing district is in center of the metropolitan district, with a 5-cent fare, within which there seems to be an inexhaustible labor supply. Labor strikes and disagreements are practically unknown in Cambridge.

Some facts relating to population in the immediate environs of the manufacturing center of Cambridge may be interesting. Within a radius of 2½ miles there is a resident population of 1,054,000, according to the 1910 census, which is an increase of 32 per cent, compared with the count of 1900. This of course

30 years has been to reduce the cost occasioned by trucking and handling and rehandling of products. There is little doubt that the expenses entailed in the transportation and handling of the necessities or the luxuries enter into the ultimate price to the consumer, and if these expenses are abnormal they are bound to be reflected in the cost of living, so far and many other points of interest all vital to all consumers. Cambridge is contributing to make Cambridge worth admirably situated to save time and knowing well, and with its remarkable money in the shipment and general handling of all products manufactured and to be reckoned from a business of the notable municipalities of the state.

has been rapidly built up with costly apartment houses during the past two or three years, a type of which is shown by the accompanying illustration. The city hall building, which was a gift to the city, the group of college buildings, both of Harvard University and Radcliffe College, the Fogg museum, the Washington

University, and the like, the Fogg museum, the Washington

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OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY IS 16 YEARS OLDER THAN STATE

Editors Began Collection in 1893 With Copies of All Territorial Papers.

HISTORY NOW SAID TO BE COMPLETE

Files Have Been Kept Up and Other Items Have Been Added.

SIXTEEN years before Oklahoma became a state a collection of archives and Oklahomans was begun through the organization of the Oklahoma Historical Society at Kingfisher. This was first a department of the territorial Press Association and the first items of the collection were copies of all the newspapers published in the territory together with such complete files of each as were available.

Therefore, now that Oklahoma is a full-fledged state more than a year old, it has a collection of interesting documents and publications far more complete than many states of several times this age can boast.

At a meeting of the editors of the territory in Kingfisher May 27, 1893, the historical association was organized and Feb. 21, 1895, it was chartered and made trustee of the commonwealth. The first custodian, W. P. Campbell, has been retained in this office ever since the foundation of the society. When the charter was granted the site was moved from Kingfisher to Norman, where the state university is located and in the buildings of which its headquarters were established. In 1901 by legislative act the society was removed to Oklahoma City, where the present headquarters are situated in fireproof rooms.

Brick walls, cement floor, iron ceiling and iron-lined doors make the collection comparatively safe, but in addition to these safeguards there is a police guard at all times. Steam heat and electric lights add to the comfort of those who work in the collection.

The feature begun at the organization of the society by the editors at Kingfisher, the collection of papers and other periodicals published in the territory, has been kept up, and at present there are about 6000 volumes on the shelves of the society, with 610 publications being regularly received.

An analysis shows that 554 of these are newspapers, 30 general and class magazines, 16 Indian publications and 10 historical. Altogether, including broken files and scattering issues, 1671 publications are represented on the shelves. Some of these date back to the early settlement of the Indian Territory part of the state. From a formative standpoint, the custodian says, Oklahoma's history collection is practically complete.

The society is controlled by a board of directors who are trustees of the state but are chosen by members of the society. Meetings are held on the first Saturday in June of each year. The present officers are: President, Jasper Sipes, Oklahoma City; vice-presidents, Frank H. Greer, Guthrie, J. B. Thoburn, Oklahoma City; secretary, Lon Wharton, Perry; treasurer, J. W. McNeal, Guthrie; librarian, Miss Edith Kneen, Oklahoma City.

COUNT APPONYI COMING TO TALK ON ARBITRATION

PAAIS—Count Albert Apponyi, leading statesman of Hungary, and former minister of public instruction and worship, will be a passenger on the steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, sailing from Cherbourg today for New York.

The count, who is going to the United States on the joint invitation of the Civic Forum and the American Peace Society, will give a series of lectures on international arbitration with special reference to European armaments.

Robert Bacon, American ambassador, gave a dinner last evening in Apponyi's honor and later Baron D'Estournelles DeConstant tendered him a reception, at which many of the government officials, members of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate and diplomats were present.

Count Apponyi is the son of Count George Apponyi, formerly chief justice of Hungary. He began a parliamentary career in 1872 and in 1902-04 was speaker of the House of Commons.

He has been a prolific writer for European and American magazines on aspects of law, international and national. He is a splendid linguist, speaking English fluently. As an orator he has few peers in a nation noted for its eloquent men.

GUILTY IS MYLIUS CASE VERDICT.

LONDON—Edward Mylius, London correspondent of the Liberator, a Paris newspaper, was today found guilty of criminally libelling King George. He was convicted on all three of the charges made against him and a prison sentence of one year was imposed.

MR. TAFT SUPREME COURT'S HOST. WASHINGTON—The President and Mrs. Taft gave the customary dinner last night to members of the supreme court at the White House.

OYSTER BAY RESIDENCE BURNED. OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—The home of William Walker, a New York broker, was destroyed by fire yesterday, causing loss estimated at \$200,000.



VIEW OF MAIN ROOM OF OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. W. P. Campbell, custodian, is seated by the desk; standing are Jasper Sipes, president of the society, and Lon Wharton, secretary; seated is Miss Edith Kneen, librarian.

THE LIBRARY ALCOVE

By SAM WALTER FOSS.

ONE of the most difficult tasks a librarian has to perform is to make his reading public realize that the public library is an investment. There is money in it. By means of its assistance practical men can secure better employment, more responsible positions and greatly increased wages.

All this is a truism to the librarian, but it is a matter of great difficulty for him to make the general public believe it. It is certainly good news and he proclaims it loudly; but the people most interested and to whom the news would receive practical good from the library.

It is not to be inferred that the Springfield public library is used merely as a distributor of practical books; it has also a great cultural influence over the community and cultural development is in itself an investment of great value.

A very thoughtful address on this subject was recently given by Hiller C. Wellman, librarian of the Springfield public library. In this address he tells us of the great difficulty of informing the potential reader of the presence of books in the public library by the study of which he might easily better his present financial condition.

He speaks of a man who said apologetically: "I happened to be in the library and I thought I would ask if you had any books on waterworks; but of course I don't suppose you have." When the attendant showed him a considerable number of books on water, water supplies, waterworks and public sanitation his surprise was unbounded.

"Why," he said, "I have been in the water department here for years and have used the library all my life, but I never supposed you had books on these subjects."

Mr. Wellman also speaks of a large contractor who wanted a special kind of gravel. This was found very easily in a nearby region from information contained in the "Geological Survey of Massachusetts"—a book easily consulted in the public library.

Mr. Wellman also tells of a young man who was enabled to "get a raise" from \$2.50 a day to \$3.50 from reading public library books on machines and machine design. Mr. Wellman adds: "There are hundreds of the brighter and more ambitious young workmen in this city who are using the library books on machinery, electrical engineering, steam boilers, wood working and a multitude of similar subjects.

He also gives a striking instance of a young fellow in one of the textile mills who, after he had been using the library a year or so, went up to the desk attendant one evening and said, "You may be interested to know that since you have been giving me those textile books I have invented and patented three successful loom devices. Two of them I have sold already to outside persons, and the third my own mill is going to buy, and they have just made me assistant superintendent." The public library of Springfield was constantly a profitable investment to this young man. He has found that it pays him liberal dividends in dollars and cents. There is money in it for him.

Mr. Wellman goes on to speak of the practical benefit and cash returns that come from the study of the United States Patent Gazette. The printers, the wood workers, the masons, the plumbers, the lithographers, can obtain practical suggestions from public library books which will have an absolute cash value to them.

The Springfield public library evidently believes in the widest publicity. If a collection of books remains unused on the shelves, though they may have great potential value they are simply space-filler, dust gatherers and dead lumber. As has been said in this Alcove before the best book in the world is no good in the world if nobody in the world reads it. The Springfield public library, as is proved by its circulation figures, gets its books read.

Its percentage of fiction is much smaller than in most libraries, while its general circulation is much larger. It now has a circulation of over half a million, and there are only 10 or 20 libraries in the country that exceed this figure. This achievement has been accomplished by a progressive, tactful and liberal management of the library, combined with the hearty cooperation of the public.

There is great local patriotism in Springfield, much civic pride, and a determination on the part of the citizens

CONSERVATION PLAN IS GERMANY'S ANSWER ON POTASH QUESTION

WASHINGTON—Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, presented to Secretary Knox on Tuesday the answer of his government to the secretary's inquiry as to the reason for the action of the German government in imposing a penalty tax on the production of potash.

The German answer is voluminous, abounding in statistics relative to potash production and market prices for that commodity. It defends the action of the German government in imposing the penalty tax as a measure necessary to conserve the valuable potash deposits of the empire and protect them from speedy exhaustion, such as might be expected to follow a ruinous reduction in the price of potash resulting from unregulated competition from other countries.

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There is great local patriotism in Springfield, much civic pride, and a determination on the part of the citizens

to make the city in every way the most desirable city possible. So the public library is generously supported, not only by funds of the City Library Association, but also by a liberal municipal appropriation.

Though the city is very wealthy city

it did not hesitate to accept Andrew Carnegie's great gift of a magnificent central library and three branch libraries. The citizens take especial pride in their library system, and the library management is determined that the citizens shall receive practical good from the library.

It is not to be inferred that the Springfield public library is used merely as a distributor of practical books; it has also a great cultural influence over the community and cultural development is in itself an investment of great value.

In another way such a library system is a good investment in the enhanced value it gives to real estate. There are many towns and cities that have come to be considered as fine residential locations because of their excellent systems of public schools. Prosperous and far-sighted people frequently take up homes in such places because of the educational facilities that are offered their children through the schools. People have been a little slower in reckoning the public library as a valuable and practical asset in the community. They are now beginning to see, however, that the library has an even broader educational function than the schools. Such people when it is possible adopt homes in a city whose library facilities are meager. Any city that follows the example of Springfield and deals liberally and generously with its public library system will find that the money thus expended is a practical and valuable investment.

DOUBLE LEGAL STAMPS FORENOONS MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Houghton & Dutton Co.

It pays to pay cash
NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE.

We Have Purchased the Entire Silk Stock of a Prominent Temple Place Store

This Stock Is Now on Sale, and You Will Find That the Wholesale Prices on These Fabrics Are in Many Instances More Than We Ask for Them at Retail

	Temple Place Price	Our Low Price	
36-Inch Black Peau de Soie	1.39	89c	Buy \$1.25 and \$1.50 Silks at 68c
36-Inch Black Peau de Soie	1.25	79c	An accumulation of popular and seasonable weaves, including messalines, silk and wool fabrics, cashmere de soie, liberty satins and solid effects that are warranted for long service. 36-in. wide, in all desirable shades and colors.
36-Inch Imperial Duchess	1.00	69c	36 In. Wide
36-Inch Colored Messalines	1.25	85c	08c YARD

26-Inch Black Taffeta.....89c 50c

36-Inch Black Taffeta.....89c 69c

36-Inch Black Messaline.....1.25 85c

36-Inch Black Taffeta.....1.50 98c

18-Inch Messalines.....59c 39c

Silk Foulards—Polka dots, rings or fancy designs on different colored grounds; plenty of polka dots and a strong, serviceable cloth, 23 inches wide. Regularly sold at 98c a yard. During this sale our price will be only 55c

Foulards, Printed on Silk, Also the Satin Foulards—Goods that have formerly been priced up to 98c a yard; an odd variety of dress patterns, comprising nearly all colors and making a good assortment to select from. Price 39c

79c Silk Shantungs—In a range of the best Spring shades, and actually one of the best values of the season. An excellent opportunity to secure these fabrics for auto, evening or street wear. Yard price on lot 49c

59c Colored Taffetas—In a fair range of the best and most popular colors, are very desirable for linings, under nets and dress purposes; also are strong, durable and an exceptional value for Messalines—No other fabric is to be so much in demand as this favorite for Spring; our two special widths, 24 and 26-inch, with all colors for your selection, will be marked at 59c

\$1.50 Moire Velour—In a small variety of odd colors and evening shades; also a 27-inch taffeta that usually retails for 98c a yard, in an assortment for dresses or petticoats. Price 69c

Satin Foulards—In the regular goods, blue ground with white dot, in all sizes. Always stylish; quantity limited, and these are now scarce. Price 49c

CEREAL LABORATORY TO TEST ARID LANDS OF COLORADO URGED

MIDDLE WESTERN CITIES ARE HAVING MUCH DISCUSSION OVER PROBLEM.

TRADE BOYCOTTS ARE THREATENED

RACKS CUT DOWN, OPPosition HAS FORCED THEIR RETURN ALONG STREET.

WETHER THE hitching post, that time-honored institution of the small town, shall be allowed to remain or shall be chopped down on the pretext that it interferes with the march of civic progress is the question that is agitating several of the smaller cities of the middle West.

The utilization of non-irrigable arid lands for food and feed production is to be one of the greatest economic problems confronting the people of the United States today. In the study and investigation of arid region plant growth the Tucson laboratory has borne a pioneer part. It was established under the direction of Frederick Coville, botanist in the federal department of agriculture, and Daniel T. MacDougal of New York, who secured from the Carnegie Institution the means.

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Robert Gauss of Denver, an extensive writer on this subject, has advocated for years the adaptation of valuable plant species to conditions of aridity such as exist in this state, and has carried on experiments in plant breeding without irrigation at his own expense for 14 years.

Two PASSENGER TRAINS SEIZED BY MEXICAN REBELS

MEXICO CITY—Two passenger trains on the Mexican Central railway are in the hands of revolutionists at a point between Laguna and Ojocaliente in Chihuahua, according to telegrams received Tuesday night by government officials.

A railroad official said that the northbound train which passed Chihuahua on Monday night and the south-bound train which left El Paso Tuesday morning, are held.

Railway officials said all the Central railway lines north of Laguna were out of commission.

WASHINGTON—The report that the revolutionists of Mexico have cut the railway and telegraph line between Chihuahua and the frontier was confirmed in a telegram received by the state department today from American Vice Consul Leonard at Chihuahua.

Gustave Madero, brother of the Mexican revolutionists' leader in Mexico, arrived here. He says within the last month the army of the insurrection had increased from 5000 to 12,000 men.

PRESIDIO, Tex.—Outgeneraled and defeated, with more than 100 soldiers lost in battle, the federal forces of General Luque are divided and cooped up in the towns of Ojinaga and Cuchillo Parrado.

General Luque, with less than 100 men, occupies Ojinaga, and Colonel Dorantes, with about 100 cavalry, is at Cuchillo Parrado. The insurrectionists occupy every road leading into both towns and will not permit provisions or forage to be carried in.

INTEREST IN THE Wednesday Monitor Is on the INCREASE The explanation is the Special Articles and Departments That appear each Wednesday These Features are In Addition to All the Clean News of the Day Price the same as usual All Newsstands. Two Cents

4 NIGHT SCHOOLS ON SOUTH SIDE

Three Elementary Institutions and One Commercial High School Are Located in This Part of City.

The Frederick W. Lincoln evening school is located on Broadway, near K street, South Boston. John J. Sheehan is principal. This is an evening elementary school having an enrolment of about 400 pupils.

There are classes in the usual elementary school subjects, in the English language for non-English-speaking people, and in millinery and dressmaking. The school is in session on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

The Franklin evening school is located on Waltham street, South End. Clarence P. Coburn is principal.

This is an evening elementary school having an enrolment of over 1000 pupils, and the usual elementary school subjects are offered. There are also classes for non-English-speaking people who wish to learn the English language and for those who wish instruction in millinery and dressmaking.

This school is in session on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

The Bigelow evening school is located on Fourth and E streets, South Boston, and John W. Lillie is principal. This school is an elementary school and has an enrolment of 1700 pupils.

Instruction is offered to those who have been obliged to leave the elementary day schools before graduating, to those who wish to prepare for civil service examinations, to those non-English-speaking people who wish to learn the English language and to those who desire to study embroidery, dressmaking and millinery.

This school is in session Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

The South Boston evening high school is located on Thomas park, South Boston. James T. Thomas is principal. This is a commercial high school and has an enrolment of 1229 pupils. The school is in session on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock. Following are the courses of study:

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.

7:30 TO 8:30.

Points	
3	English Composition I.
3	English Composition II.
3	Penmanship I.
3	Penmanship II.
3	Commercial Arithmetic.
3	Bookkeeping I.
3	Bookkeeping II.
3	Bookkeeping III.
3	Phonography I.
3	Typewriting I.
3	Typewriting II.
3	Typewriting III.
3	Literature I and II.
3	Commercial Law.
8:30 TO 9:30.	
3	English Composition I.
3	English Composition II.
3	Penmanship I.
3	Penmanship II.
3	Commercial Arithmetic.
3	Bookkeeping I.
3	Bookkeeping II.
3	Bookkeeping III.
3	Phonography III.
3	Typewriting I.
3	Typewriting II.
3	Commercial Geography.

8:30 TO 9:30.

English Composition I.

English Composition II.

Penmanship I.

Penmanship II.

Commercial Arithmetic.

Bookkeeping I.

Bookkeeping II.

Bookkeeping III.

Phonography III.

Typewriting I.

Typewriting II.

Commercial Geography.

8:30 TO 9:30.

English Composition I.

English Composition II.

Penmanship I.

Penmanship II.

Commercial Arithmetic.

Bookkeeping I.

Bookkeeping II.

Bookkeeping III.

Phonography III.

Typewriting I.

Typewriting II.

Commercial Geography.

8:30 TO 9:30.

English Composition I.

English Composition II.

Penmanship I.

Penmanship II.

Commercial Arithmetic.

Bookkeeping I.

Bookkeeping II.

Bookkeeping III.

Phonography III.

Typewriting I.

Typewriting II.

Commercial Geography.

8:30 TO 9:30.

English Composition I.

English Composition II.

Penmanship I.

Penmanship II.

Commercial Arithmetic.

Bookkeeping I.

Bookkeeping II.

Bookkeeping III.

Phonography III.

Typewriting I.

Typewriting II.

Commercial Geography.

8:30 TO 9:30.

English Composition I.

English Composition II.

Penmanship I.

Penmanship II.

Commercial Arithmetic.

Bookkeeping I.

Bookkeeping II.

Bookkeeping III.

Phonography III.

Typewriting I.

Typewriting II.

Commercial Geography.

8:30 TO 9:30.

English Composition I.

English Composition II.

Penmanship I.

Penmanship II.

Commercial Arithmetic.

Bookkeeping I.

Bookkeeping II.

Bookkeeping III.

Phonography III.

Typewriting I.

Typewriting II.

Commercial Geography.

8:30 TO 9:30.

English Composition I.

English Composition II.

Penmanship I.

Penmanship II.

Commercial Arithmetic.

Bookkeeping I.

Bookkeeping II.

Bookkeeping III.

Phonography III.

Typewriting I.

Typewriting II.

Commercial Geography.

8:30 TO 9:30.

English Composition I.

English Composition II.

Penmanship I.

Penmanship II.

Commercial Arithmetic.

Bookkeeping I.

Bookkeeping II.

Bookkeeping III.

Phonography III.

Typewriting I.

Typewriting II.

Commercial Geography.

8:30 TO 9:30.

English Composition I.

English Composition II.

Penmanship I.

Penmanship II.

Commercial Arithmetic.

Bookkeeping I.

Bookkeeping II.

Bookkeeping III.

Phonography III.

Typewriting I.

Typewriting II.

Commercial Geography.

8:30 TO 9:30.

English Composition I.

English Composition II.

Penmanship I.

Penmanship II.

Commercial Arithmetic.

Bookkeeping I.

Bookkeeping II.

Bookkeeping III.

Phonography III.

Typewriting I.

Typewriting II.

Commercial Geography.

8:30 TO 9:30.

English Composition I.

English Composition II.

Penmanship I.

Penmanship II.

Commercial Arithmetic.

Bookkeeping I.

Bookkeeping II.

Bookkeeping III.

Phonography III.

Typewriting I.

Typewriting II.

Commercial Geography.

8:30 TO 9:30.

English Composition I.

English Composition II.

Penmanship I.

Penmanship II.

Commercial Arithmetic.

Bookkeeping I.

Bookkeeping II.

Bookkeeping III.

Phonography III.

Typewriting I.

Typewriting II.

Commercial Geography.

8:30 TO 9:30.

English Composition I.

MENDELSSOHN'S CHILDHOOD HAPPY

Called "Fairy Prince of Music" Because Poverty Was Unknown, He Was Yet Unspoiled Genius and Greatly Loved.

ABOUT a hundred years ago in a beautiful home in Hamburg, Germany, lived two remarkable children, Felix and Fanny Mendelssohn. They were the grandchildren of Moses Mendelssohn, one of the noblest representatives of true humanity, whom Lessing has made famous in his play of "Nathan the Wise." Little Felix was very fond of his grandfather and would listen with eager interest to the stories that he told regarding the origin of the family name and his early boyhood days.

Abraham Mendelssohn, the father of Fanny and Felix, was an active merchant who had acquired great wealth and who possessed many striking traits of mind and character.

Leah, or Lilla Solomon Mendelssohn, their mother, was a rare type of woman, whose whole life was given to the fulfillment of duty and a loving desire to promote the welfare of others. She taught her children their music lessons, beginning with Felix when he was but three years old, and with Fanny when she was seven.

Felix was a wonderful child. He loved the woods, and after listening to the rustling of the leaves and the singing of the birds he would go home and describe what he had heard by playing on the piano forte. Fanny always listened with delight to these music stories of her little brother Felix. The love existing between these two children was one of the sweetest the world has ever known. They played and studied together, and were very busy little people.

Fortnightly they had a concert in their home. Felix composed the music, which was played on the piano forte by Fanny, younger sister sang, and their brother Paul played the violin. Often times their young friends would assist by playing some other instruments, and little Felix, standing on a stool, would lead the small orchestra. Papa and Mamma Mendelssohn were greatly pleased with these concerts and invited their friends to come and listen to the remarkable compositions of their gifted boy.

When Felix was 11 years old he could speak French, German and English and had composed more than 50 pieces of music. His teacher, the famous Zelter, was very proud of Felix and assisted him with his compositions. Zelter was a friend of the great German poet, Goethe.

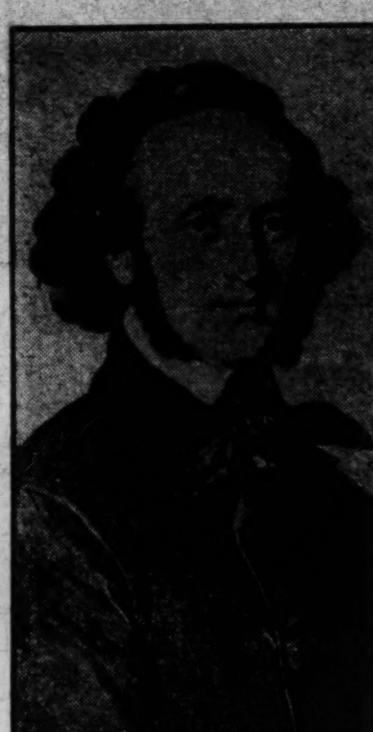
When Mendelssohn was 12 years old, he went with his music teacher to visit Goethe, who was then an old man. Goethe loved the wonderful child musician, and often invited guests to hear him play. Felix made numerous visits to Goethe, and they frequently wrote letters to each other.

Young Mendelssohn enjoyed reading English books, especially the plays of Shakespeare, which he read over and over again. He was also fond of the poems and stories of Sir Walter Scott. At 17 years of age, he and his sister Fanny studied Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." They were so delighted with the fairy story that Felix wrote one of his most beautiful compositions and called it the "Overture to Midsummer Night's Dream."

This composition first revealed Mendelssohn's greatness to the world. When we hear this overture played by an orchestra we can easily imagine ourselves in fairyland, listening to the songs of elves and woodland sprites. Mendelssohn visited Scotland to see Sir Walter Scott, and was so deeply impressed by the scenery of that country that he wrote in music form what he saw. He called one of these compositions written after this visit to the British Isles "The Fingal's Cave Overture."

Like all great musicians young Mendelssohn wished to visit Italy, that wonderful land of art and music. He spent some time there, then went to France to visit Paris. He spent some time in England and was a friend of Queen Victoria, who loved to sing his songs.

Young Felix loved whatever was beautiful, he wished for what was good, always did his best and sought the truth in all things. His character was one of



FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY.

beloved by all who knew him. As a business man, he was loyal and unselfish, and worked for the general good of mankind. From the well-springs of his own pure heart he filled the lives of his friends with love and sunshine. We are told that he was a brilliant conversationalist and possessed a keen sense of humor.

His musical works were influenced by the Bible, the classics, and the beauties of nature. In his oratorio "St. Paul" we find a testimony of his Christian earnestness. In all his compositions there is a spontaneity and beauty that reaches the hearts of all true lovers of musical expression. By the purity, strength and beauty of his works he has won the title "The Fairy Prince of Music."

Mendelssohn's greatest production is the oratorio "Elijah," the words of which are taken from the Bible, I Kings xix.

Besides his other oratorio, "St. Paul," he wrote a beautiful sacred cantata, "The Hymn of Praise," in which he gave expression to his favorite theme, "All that has life and breath, sing to the Lord."

The principal characteristics of his compositions are grace, elegance and culture.

Besides the oratorios mentioned, his works comprise five symphonies, the best known of which are the "Scotch," the "Italian" and the "Reformation;" four overtures, "Ruy Blas," "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage," "Hebrides," and "Méphistos;" dramatic cantata, "Walpurgis Night," and among other piano music the beautiful "Songs Without Words." In addition to these is a long list of psalms, hymns, anthems, and cantatas.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments to-day from American and Canadian papers deal with the proposed reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK SUN.—In looking back over the history of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, the early negotiations that failed, the success of Lord Elgin in securing the treaty of 1854, the abrogation of that treaty for political rather than for commercial reasons, and the futile later attempts to restore reciprocal relations, one is struck with the difficulty always experienced in dealing not only with conflicting interests but with national prejudices and even with indifference to the benefits derivable from freer trade under a system adjusted to the protective policies of the two countries.

WASHINGTON HERALD.—President Taft's message to Congress transmitting the new reciprocal trade agreement with Canada is a document worthy of careful perusal. It is a broad and statesmanlike utterance, wonderfully lucid in its expression, logical in the arrangement of its ideas, and convincing as to the necessity and advantage of the new commercial relations. The argument which Mr. Taft presents in behalf of reciprocity is so logical and accurate that his appeal for speedy legislation ought to be promptly heeded.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—It is the larger good at which President Taft and his advisers are aiming—at a friendly extension northward of the sphere of American activities and influence. They are convinced that the cost of that extension will weigh little in comparison with its ultimate benefits. It may take the representatives of certain sections of the country some time to see this, but in the end the view of the makers of the treaty is likely to prevail—that the initiation of such an experiment as the Taft administration has now undertaken will be entitled to rank as a notable contribution to the cause of political fraternity on this continent, as well as to the cause of economic progress.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.—The reciprocity agreement effected by the American and Canadian representatives and laid before Congress and Parliament is seen to be a bold and more far-reaching convention between two protectionist countries than was anticipated. It has made a profound impression in the United States and Canada and excited the liveliest interest in Great Britain. That it is an event of the first political importance in this country and in Canada, there can be no question.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN.—The effect of the agreement, if ratified, would be to reduce the cost in this country of a number of important forest products and of fish and other food products. As the Canadian duties on these food products, as well as on certain manufactures, are also reduced or abolished, the further effect would be to enlarge our Canadian market not only for these manufactures but also for farm products in certain mining and other Canadian districts which naturally draw such supplies from this side of the border.

INDIANAPOLIS STAR.—The President asserts that this agreement does not violate the protective policy of his party, and he is to be commended for his effort to accomplish, by means of it, something of definite advantage to the people; something that would immediately reduce the high cost of living and the commercial intercourse with our "good neighbor" on the north of us. If he is to be thwarted in his effort by

this Congress, he would be supported by the country in calling an extra session of the next one, which, by Democratic votes, make effective a commercial arrangement that is altogether to be desired.

KANSAS CITY STAR.—Nothing more encouraging has emanated from the White House for a long time than the understanding that the President will push the Canadian reciprocity plan with the next Congress, which will have a Democratic House, if the present Congress fails to act, or acts adversely on the proposition.

CHICAGO RECORD HERALD.—The agreement should be ratified on broad, national, progressive grounds. To reject it because of imagined apprehension or slight injuries to a few is to stultify ourselves, to make a mock of our whole tariff, revision movement, to throw all economic and scientific tests and arguments of the two countries.

WASHINGTON HERALD.—President

Taft's message to Congress transmitting the new reciprocal trade agreement with Canada is a document worthy of careful perusal. It is a broad and statesmanlike

utterance, wonderfully lucid in its expression, logical in the arrangement of its ideas, and convincing as to the necessity and advantage of the new commercial relations. The argument which Mr. Taft presents in behalf of reciprocity is so logical and accurate that his appeal for speedy legislation ought to be promptly heeded.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN.—The reciprocity arrangement agreed to by the American executive and the Canadian ministry is something worth while. Instead of skimming timidly around on the surface of the tariff situation between the two countries, as has been the custom in all reciprocity schemes under the standpat regime, the United States government now expresses a willingness to use a battering ram against extended stretches of the high tariff wall, and the Canadian government is evidently willing to reciprocate on that basis.

MANCHESTER (N. H.) UNION.—There is much more to be gained than can possibly be lost by the pursuing of a neighborly policy toward Canada, and besides, it is coming to be pretty well understood that the advantage is not all on one side. There was a time when Canada was more anxious for reciprocity than the people of the United States showed themselves to be, but that time has passed.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA (Ont.) CITIZEN.—It is impossible to say at this stage whether the negotiations will be crystallized into a formal treaty by the authorities in Washington and Ottawa, but in any event the present development looks favorable for the future relations of the two countries.

ST. JOHN (N. B.) TELEGRAPH.—There are no entanglements. There will be no treaty to be construed in Washington. There will be no disturbance of trade or manufacturing in Canada. This country is left perfectly free. Its relations with Britain and with the Empire are in no sense affected, compromised or endangered. But, if the proposed schedules are ratified, the Dominion, by reason of the courage and wisdom of its Liberal government, will beyond question reap an enlarged measure of prosperity through the opening up of a vast market at our doors.

TORONTO (Ont.) MAIL-EMPIRE.—The bargain, as President Taft points out, is conducive to the interests of the United States in that it gives that country access to our natural resources, and

WELLESLEY STUDENT VOTE NEARLY 2 TO 1 AGAINST SUFFRAGE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Woman suffrage does not appeal to the majority of Wellesley College students as a civic right or privilege to be desired by them.

This was determined Tuesday when the result of a ballot taken under the auspices of the Equal Suffrage League showed the sentiment to be nearly 2 to 1 against the question: "Are you in favor of the extension of suffrage to women?"

Replies were received from 850 students, of whom 290 welcomed the right to ballot, while 557 concluded that their present political status is not objectionable. The result was a great surprise to the hundred members of the Equal Suffrage League.

On the other hand the members of the faculty proved to be strongly in favor of woman suffrage. Out of 45 replies, 36 favored suffrage, while nine opposed it.

The vote by classes on the question

submitted was as follows: 1911, no. 103, yes 83; 1912, no. 118, yes 66; 1913, no. 115, yes 59; 1914, no. 105, yes 67. This indicates that the percentage in favor of suffrage increases with the age of the voter. In the freshman class but 25 per cent desire the ballot; in the sophomore class the percentage was 33; in the junior year the percentage increased to 36, while 44 per cent of the seniors favored the ballot. Among the faculty 80 per cent were in favor.

The result of the ballots was announced at the meeting of the Equal Suffrage League. Miss Myra Morgan, '12, was elected president of the league.

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TIN MINING AFFECTS CORNISH CHARACTER

Delving Underground Has Resulted in Habit of Introspection.

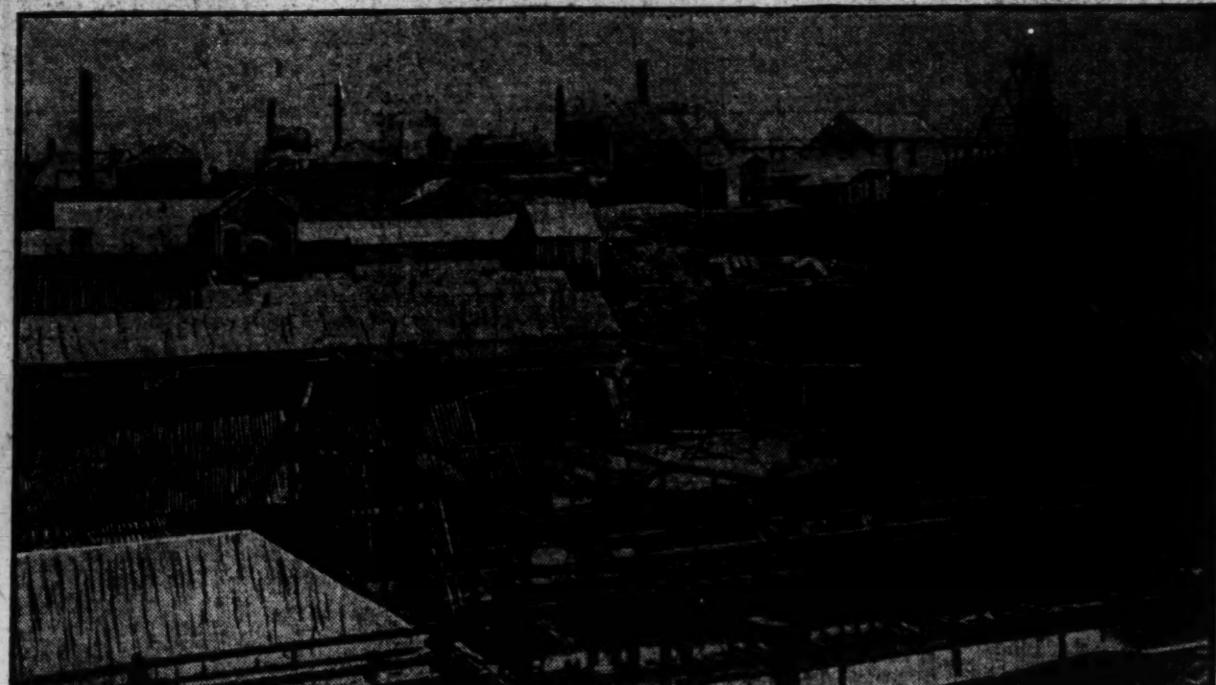
WORK HARD AND FULL OF DANGER

This Leads to Development of Qualities of Sturdiness.

BY ALEC J. BRAID.

STEADFASTNESS of purpose, curiously blended with a restricted outlook, and loyalty to self, are the keys to the Cornish character. And why? Is it because the bulk of the population has descended from men whose calling for generations, even centuries, has been arduous and hazardous? "Fish, tin and copper," the three words of the Cornish motto, are the index. Fishing and mining are two great industries. Both demand patience, application and indifference to danger to an extent not understood by the softer worker. They, too, afford abundant time for contemplation.

The man born of a father introspective because of the dangers surround-



DALCOATH, DEEPEST TIN MINÉ IN THE WORLD.

Picture shows surface works. Far beneath Cornish miner works, digging out metal from earth.



DRILLING BEFORE BLASTING IN MINE.

Sledge pounding on drill pointed up shows how hard work really is.

ing his daily toil inherits the reflective spirit. Then there is in the Cornish character a receptivity for good influence which has come down the centuries. Undoubtedly the old industries of the country, particularly that of tin mining, have had much to do with the building up of a sturdy spirit of independence;

Miner Is Introspective

Upon this fact is based the contention that centuries of digging for tin has

given his average fellow-countryman, that labor has a reflective action, and gives a blessing over and above the natural result which is looked for.

Thoughts Are Influenced

Therefore, trend of mind goes to form character in the aggregate reflecting the virtue, or the reverse, of the whole community. This, of course, is true of all communities, but we are concerned to find the gradual evolving of the Cornish character, and the claim is made that its sterling qualities are due to heredity coupled with the compelling force within the man.

Here, probably, may also be found the reason of the narrowness which has led the critical to decry the race. If handicapped by heredity, the necessities of his surroundings accentuate the failing. A man working alone under such circumstances falls back very much upon the entertainment his mind provides for him.

There is said to be a vein of superstition in the race, as is the case with many of us. In the broad light of day and

in the dark recesses of the mind, the

mining man is the outcome of this con-

ditions tends to the solving of mental problems and the clearing of spiritual doubts. The rock hundreds of fathoms deep has to be dug out to extract the precious ore; the gems of mind can only be winnowed from the dross by daily application.

Cornishmen Are Religious

The deep religious fervor of these Cornishmen is the outcome of this con-

ditions again is the bequest of generations of men engaged in the same calling. The benefits are world-wide: sundered far are the sons and daughters of these men, handing down to those who shall follow them the grand traditions of a race which has, by force of its daily circumstances, labored amid conditions calculated to affright the timid, but which have contributed to the real capital wealth of the world.

RELIGIOUS SENSE BECOMES STRONG

Scattering of These Men Over Earth Widens Their Influence.

temptation. Freed from the distractions above ground the indwelling mind finds in the utter reliance upon God—above all this marks the Cornish character—its strength, its resignation. What but an upward tendency can be sought? A profound belief in the workings of an Almighty Governor of the world is as much a part of a miner's life as the pick or the drill of his daily equipment.

Cornish miners have proved that a life-work in the open air is not necessary to the evolution of character of a high type. In the dingy walks of manual toil, unbrightened by the blue of the sky, deep down in the bowels of the fruitful earth is to be found a real path of progression. "To the light" is a very real cry with them. But it is not the light of day. Something more enduring, a something which goes to the making of a people, ennobles character, making richer the possessor and those among whom he dwells.

Looked at from this aspect the life of a tin miner has much to commend it. It is largely a matter of temperament.



"TRAMMING" IN CORNISH TIN MINE.

Ore-bearing rock is pried into small tram-car by crowbar.

RECIPROCITY LIKELY TO COME UP IN NEW BRITISH PARLIAMENT

LONDON—King George's second Parliament, which assembled yesterday, will devote the week to swearing in members and to meetings of political factions to decide the course which they will pursue with regard to the veto bill and other big measures of the session which it is expected will have a notable place in British history.

In the debate on the address from the throne in the House of Commons, the Unionists are anxious to raise a fiscal discussion, bringing up the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada. There is some doubt, however, whether this will be possible at the present time, and nothing will be decided until Mr. Balfour returns from the continent at the end of the week.

The reciprocity agreement continues to excite keen interest. Sir Gilbert Parker, the Canadian member of Parliament for Gravesend, publishes a statement on this subject.

After referring to the strong opposition by Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian premier, and Edward Blake, leader of the Canadian Liberals, some 20 years ago, to commercial union with the United States, because that would mean political union, Sir Gilbert said: "The agreement is a desperately serious thing, and will eventually mean that the Canadians have lost their grip on their own independence. Canada's fight for two generations against American commercial tyranny was the source of her progress and wealth. It gave her energy, resourcefulness and determination; but under this agreement on

United States seeks a new field of exploitation for American finance, new opportunities for the overflow of American energy and control of the great Dominion."

Almeric Hugh Paget, M. P., for Cambridge borough, in an interview, says that the present situation was bound to arise, if not now, then soon. Canada, he said, could not be blamed for looking after her own people, and the Canadian people are now no less loyal than before.

The agreement, he added, will result in an enormous development of wheat growing in Canada, rendering all trade more active, and British investments in Canada will be as safe as ever.

AMERICANS PLAN ALBERTA INVASION

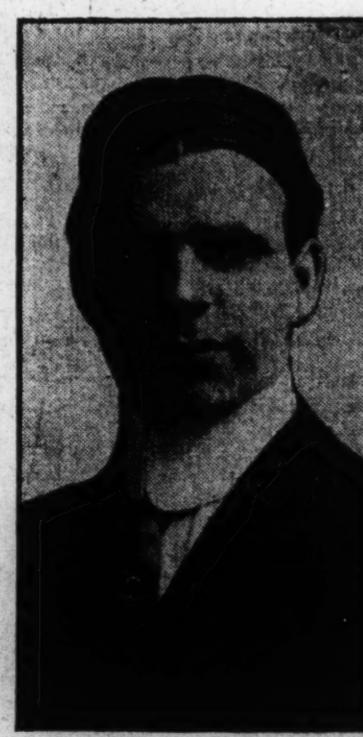
EDMONTON, Alta.—"There are hundreds of people in Montana and the northwest states who have been talking of the Peace river for 20 years, and who have made up their minds that this is the year that they must go in if they are to get any of the open land."

This was the observation of F. J. Cravath, a resident of Sydney, Mont., who was in the city en route to Grande Prairie. He says that the experience of the land all being quickly taken up in Montana will be repeated in the Peace river country.

The reciprocity agreement continues to excite keen interest. Sir Gilbert Parker, the Canadian member of Parliament for Gravesend, publishes a statement on this subject.

After referring to the strong opposition by Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian premier, and Edward Blake, leader of the Canadian Liberals, some 20 years ago, to commercial union with the United States, because that would mean political union, Sir Gilbert said: "The agreement is a desperately serious thing, and will eventually mean that the Canadians have lost their grip on their own independence. Canada's fight for two generations against American commercial tyranny was the source of her progress and wealth. It gave her energy, resourcefulness and determination; but under this agreement on

BOSTON POSTOFFICE CLERKS PREPARE FOR COMING REUNION



T. J. O'DONNELL.

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield will be extended a hearty welcome by the postal clerks at the annual reunion of the Boston Postoffice Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, to be held in Mechanics hall Tuesday night, Feb. 7.

Postmaster Mansfield will have an opportunity to meet the hundreds of clerks and supervisory officials under him and to extend to them words of congratulation.

The membership of the association numbers into the hundreds and comprises

men employed in the central office and the 68 stations and branches in the Boston post district.

There will be many invited guests including besides the postmaster, assistant Postmaster Frank E. Haines, Governor Foss, Lieutenant Governor Frothingham, Mayor Fitzgerald, members of the Boston city council and many postal officials.

One of the features of this year's reunion will be singing by a chorus of 60 voices. Dancing will follow the grand march, which is scheduled for 9 p. m.

The executive committee is made up as follows: President, T. J. Callahan; vice-president, Terence J. O'Donnell; Mark Keaney, Ralph Heunis, T. Frank Brooks, Edward Evans, George Robinson, Robert Powers, Edward Dineen and M. S. Flynn.

The chairmen of the other committees are: Reception, John F. Scanlon; press, William F. Curley; printing, John F. Ryan; catering, P. J. Mahoney; badges, E. P. Ledwith; music, James P. Smith; transportation, Charles O'Brien; floor director, Charles A. Daly; assistant floor directors, Thomas Crotty and Frank M. Hughes; chief marshal, James J. Mackin; assistant marshals, Edward Connors, Hugh Donohue, John A. McMahon and John D. Coughlin.

H. A. JONES TO LECTURE.

Henry Arthur Jones, the English playwright, will lecture today in Cambridge under the auspices of the Harvard Dramatic Club on "The Aims and Duties of a National Theater" in Emerson D 4:30 o'clock.

ROXBURGHE CLUB DICKENS NIGHT.

"Dickens night" was the entertainment given at the fifteenth anniversary of the Roxburghe Club of the All Souls church, Roxbury, last evening. Characters in some of Dickens' novels were portrayed by the members of the club.

which again is the bequest of generations of men engaged in the same calling. The benefits are world-wide: sundered far are the sons and daughters of these men, handing down to those who shall follow them the grand traditions of a race which has, by force of its daily circumstances, labored amid conditions calculated to affright the timid, but which have contributed to the real capital wealth of the world.

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Pillsbury's BEST FLOUR

The Standard of the World.

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.
AND GROCERS. EVERYWHERE.

SPECIAL SALE

of the Famous Karpen Guaranteed
Upholstered Furniture.
Reduced from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$

Morris & Butler
97 SUMMER STREET

The Kindel Kind

The combination parlor davenport and full size bed; change made without moving from wall; bedding always in place. So simple and easy a child operates it.

A Davenport by Day.
A Full-Size Bed by Night.

ASK YOUR DEALER, OR WRITE TO US.
KINDEL BED CO. NEW YORK CHICAGO
TORONTO

MAKES HOUSEWORK LIGHTER

Electricity now employed in variety of ways.

THE enormous growth in the spread of the use of electricity, not only in the great cities but more especially in the small towns and country places, has made the current serviceable for lighting, cooking, cleaning and any other household task which can be accomplished by mechanical force. At the same time there have been introduced into the market electrical devices which will enable the housewife to handle her own work without drudgery. Electricity is a good house servant. It is steady and reliable.

Perhaps the greatest labor saver of all electrical household devices is the electric washer. There is nothing to do but to place the clothes within the tub, fill it with hot water, add sufficient fluid soap and turn on the current. Attached to the tub is an electric wringer. When a tubful of clothes is clean, the power is switched to the wringer.

The clothes for rinsing are then thrown back into the tub, now filled with clean water, and run again through the wringer. A rubber tube attached to the faucet will solve the problem of filling the washer, and a plug at the bottom of the washer lets the water out. The only labor involved is in putting the clothes in and feeding the wringer. An ordinary family washing done in this way costs less than four cents and takes from one to two hours. The washer will be marvelous. —Washington Herald.

Mending Torn Lace

For mending torn lace take a strong thread and needle and buttonhole stitched loosely lengthwise in every mesh; having finished one row turn lace around and buttonhole in every buttonhole which was just finished, doing this till the tear is mended. This has been found invaluable in mending net waists and net lace curtains, for it looks and lasts much longer than ordinary darning. —Spokane Chronicle.

Softens the Linen

Heavy fabrics, linens especially, are hard to sew, even when they are new, says the Spokane Chronicle. Any one who has done much hemming of napkins, towels and tablecloths does not need to be told this. This stiffness may be overcome and the work made much easier by keeping at your side a glass of warm water and dipping your fingers into it as you work. The linen is then softened.

Improved Dustpan

The ordinary tin dustpan can be made a source of great comfort to the housewife by the use of the handle of a discarded broom. Saw off the handle from a broom and insert the end in the hollow tin handle of the dustpan, after bending it perpendicular with the pan. This enables one to use the dustpan without stooping. —Indianapolis Star.

Every operation that is possible on a coal stove is possible on this range. It produces neither soot nor smoke, and

Culinary Pointers

In cooking, if a thick and thin mixture are to be combined, always pour the thin into the thick, if a smooth, even mixture is desired.

When cooked cereals must stand overnight or for some time before serving, pour a little water over the top. This will prevent a crust forming, because the surplus water will evaporate instead of that in the cereal. Cereals, by the way, should be cooked within close range of the fire for the first 10 minutes, then placed over hot water; that is, in a double boiler, and the cooking completed slowly. By this method the cellular envelope which covers the grains will be broken, the grains separated from each other and the starch cooked thoroughly. —Dallas News.

Favorite Souffle

A souffle which my family likes, says a writer in Good Housekeeping, is made of boiled carrots and mashed potatoes. I put the carrots through my meat chopper, in the proportion of one part carrot to about three of potato. This I beat together with one half cupful of cream and a whole egg (yolk and white beaten separately) until the whole is very light, and then bake until a brown crust forms.

For service in the many avenues of

PARLOR FROLIC IN THE WOODS

Novel form of entertainment for evening company.

THE idea of a frolic in the woods may be used with success for a wooden wall hanging or for any evening social, for which a bright original plan is desired.

Imitation birchbark is used for the invitations. Red ink is pretty for the lettering on this.

The parlor is transformed for the occasion into a mimic woodland. Trees and boughs hang the walls, dry leaves forming a carpet, crackle beneath the feet of arriving guests; pine cones are buried in the fireplace and balsam pillows scatter their spicy fragrance.

Over the doorway or in other prominent position hang a large branch. If only naked boughs are get-at-able, it may be supplied with abundant tissue paper foliage. To it, with green spool cotton, attach various kinds of nut candy. Of course, one part of the evening's fun will be gathering the nuts from this tree.

Begin the games by a novel one in distinguishing between the various kinds of woods. The entertainer must secure from some carpenter from eight to 12 small specimens of the various kinds of woods, showing the grain. Each block should have a number painted clearly on it. The entertainer produces the blocks, and pencils and paper, distributing the latter and passing the former from hand to hand for examination. Or the blocks may be displayed on a table around which players gather. A pretty box or some other article in burnt wood should reward the player who in 15 minutes can guess the greatest number of woods correctly.

In another room cleverness consists in distinguishing between the leaves of 12 or 15 different trees. These leaves should be waxed and mounted on cards which are passed from hand to hand. A book on how to know the trees would be a very suitable prize.

Again, plan a puzzle in rhyme on different tree names, to run somewhat like the example occurring below:

"One tree grew on a sandy shore,
A lady one in winter wore;
One was a joke well known to me,
Another a face not fair to see."

Answers? Beech, fir, chestnut, plane. Quite a long list of these rhymes can be worked up on this plan. Give away

FASHIONS AND

SATIN BLOUSE FOR EVERY DAY TRIM AND SERVICEABLE CO.

Should be lined with muslin or pongee.

Can be made in any of the season's cloakings.

THE satin blouse has taken its place well toward the front for everyday wear. The prevailing fashion of wearing the waists that are not boned and cutting them on pleasant lines gives every woman the chance to supply herself with several at a moderately small cost. She can make these at home, and they stand a fair chance of appearing as well as those made by a professional, says the Indianapolis Star.

It is always wise to line a blouse with muslin or pongee, and to have the lining caught in such a slight manner that the outer slip that it can be detached and washed. This is one reason why muslin and pongee have taken the place of satin or silk. The former are cut from a peasant pattern, with sleeves in one that reach to the elbow and with half low neck. It is fastened down the front or back, but the latter method prevails, for the reason that the blouse itself is so loose that its fastening becomes insignificant. The lining and the outer blouse are tucked at the armholes only. There is no waist belt except on the outside, made by a band of narrow satin ribbon the color of the blouse. This is stitched on one side of the fastening for a quarter of an inch, and its two ends are then brought around the waist and fastened with a hook and eye in front.

Below the waist, the lining and the outer fabric are cut without fullness and opened at the sides. There is then no likelihood of its riding above the skirt. When women wore belts on their skirts at the waist line they could fasten the blouse down with hooks and eyes, but it is not so easy to do this with the hook and eye in front.

The neck is cut exactly at the collar line or lower. This must be determined by the wearer, who should know just what line at her neck is most becoming. It can be worn without a guimpe, but as a rule there is a stock and elbow sleeves of net or lace attached to the lining. In truth the whole lining may be made of net, which is easily washed and gives enough body to the satin. The coarse Russian kind is used, which may or may not have a dot.

DRESSES AND HATS OF SPRING

Advance view of what American women will wear.

THE first spring fashions that are made up in America are created for that steadily growing class, the women in active life. Before evening clothes arrive from Paris we get the newest styles in spring shirt waists and kindred garments for those whose smartness is shown in fingers and brains as well as in clothes, says a writer in the New York World.

The advanced fashions, which will be the representative clothes for the average American woman, are suited especially to the needs of the woman who earns her own living or to the American housekeeper and her daughter who have ideas beyond mere frivolity. They are sensible fashions.

For service in the many avenues of

business life the shirt waist, or something very similar to it, will always be popular. It is the cleanest, the most serviceable, the most sensible and to many the most becoming waist. There are two distinct fashions in shirt waists, one being a return to the strictly tailor-made model of linen, madras or fine lawn with a stripe or dot in it. The garment is plaited both back and front with a regular man's shirt sleeves, and with this a return of the stock collar—hunting stock or ascot tie. The other shirt waist comes from Paris and is a long-sleeved affair with a ruffle down the front. It is of finest lawn, either in plain white or figured. The short kimono sleeve model, though still with us, is likely not to be so popular with the girl who prides herself on being smartly dressed for business. The very short sleeve is no longer considered really good form for business needs. Of course, it never really was good form, but one got used to it.

The spring tailor-made is distinctly fuller in the skirt and more adapted for walking than its predecessor. One model shows a dark brown silk serge trimmed with broad black silk braid, which is laid on about four inches from the bottom of the skirt, edges the jacket and forms the revers. While a great deal of this braiding is to be used as trimming in the spring, and though it is exceedingly pretty, it is not really to be recommended as being serviceable. It pulls out after a while, and when the time comes to replace it, as the whole piece has to be put on fresh, it is rather an expensive affair. Bands of grosgrain silk, or better still, cloth, are used as substitutes.

All the shops are showing spring dresses of marquises, and many people have already begun wearing them, though they do look a bit unseasonable. These frocks are of white or pale tinted marquises in cotton, trimmed with wide bands of cluny or other coarse laces, or else profusely embroidered in delicate colors or harmonizing shades. They are made with an almost natural waistline, a full skirt, faced with the lining—material, are bordered in like manner. —Washington Herald.

Elaborate Tea Gown

One of the most elaborate of the season's tea gowns is of pale yellow lined with white and gold chameleon liberty satin. There is a narrow band border of heavy floss embroidery all about the garment edge and the wide, floppy revers, faced with the lining—material, are bordered in like manner. —Washington Herald.

Bread Problem Solved

EAT

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

They take the place of bread and biscuit at any and all meals, and when once tried are given a place on the family table Morning, Noon and Night. Heat EDUCATOR WAFERS in the oven, leaving the door open, and butter them as you eat them. They are the sweetest morsel you ever tasted.

YOUR GROCER SELLS THEM
IF NOT, GIVE US HIS NAME

Johnson Educator Food Company
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA BOSTON PROVIDENCE NEWBURYPORT

FOR THE UNEXPECTED GUEST

Emergency shelf helps out the housekeeper.

WHERE there is an ample income, and no especial need exists for economy, there are no difficulties to be met when some one calls just at the luncheon hour, or when the head of the house brings a friend to dine. It is almost emphatically true that genuine hospitality welcomes a guest with a cordial sincerity to crackers and cheese, or to bread and butter and tea, as to the most perfectly appointed dinner. But the fact remains that the families in which there is no necessity for economy are in the minority, and that most of us recoil from the idea of being taken by surprise when the table appointments and the bill of fare are not up to the proper standard.

With a refined taste, and an adequate knowledge of the way things should be done, many a woman is obliged to face the fact that if she always serves to her own family such meals as she would feel satisfied to set before a guest, her bills would mount far beyond her ability to pay. So, in the majority of cases, she goes on from day to day, unprepared for the emergency which sooner or later is sure to arise.

It is for these housekeepers that the emergency shelf is proposed. This shelf is not a theory. It has been tried and proved through an experience of many years.

The amount of space given to this shelf, and the sum expended on its furnishing, will necessarily vary according to a family's style of living and must be determined by the housekeeper herself. She should carefully list the articles that would be needed to supplement any meal she would be likely to serve to her own family—a task far less difficult than it may sound. At least one luncheon and one dinner, down to the last detail, should thus be provided for. Every article on the list should then be bought and stored on the emergency shelf, never to be used except in case of real need, or when it seemed advisable to replace with fresh articles, and never, under any circumstances, to become mixed up with the regular household supplies. When the emergency shelf for which provision has been made has arisen and been met, each article used must be replaced immediately with the same thing or its equivalent. If this is regularly done, the little shelf will prove an unfailing friend in time of need.

For the average family in moderate circumstances, the following list would be a fairly adequate provision: A good bouillon extract, either of beef or clam, or both; one or two canned soups; one or two kinds of canned meats; a couple of boxes of sardines; several cans of the best brands of vegetables; a can of whole tomatoes and one of shrimps for salads; a bottle of salad dressing; a few small bottles of olives and pickles; two or three glasses of jelly; a small jar of

Snappy Sandwich

For a snappy sandwich, mince a watercress, a bit of onion and a red pepper fine and mix them. Mayonnaise. Put a small white leaf on a buttered slice and spread other slice with the mixture. The juice is better than the minced onion in a sandwich, for with it no part of the sandwich catches in the teeth and taste. —New York Sun.

Eyelids on Pincushion

A tiny pincushion made of battenberg can be decorated around the sides in a clever manner. Pyramid eyelets, three in each section, placed to end, will make a border effect. The corner may be three embroidered anemone flowers, without stems or the centers worked in eyelet. The border comes a straight row of eyelets, through which white battenberg is run to join the two pieces for cover. The edges should be cut in dykes, very small, of course, and with fine thread. —Indianapolis Star.

For a sandwich, mince a watercress, a bit of onion and a red pepper fine and mix them. Mayonnaise. Put a small white leaf on a buttered slice and spread other slice with the mixture. The juice is better than the minced onion in a sandwich, for with it no part of the sandwich catches in the teeth and taste. —New York Sun.

The Object of Advertising Is Mainly to Secure Custom

The Newspaper's Part

in this endeavor is to bring
the advertiser's offerings

before a reading clientele—That completes its responsibility—Then the case lies between the reader and the advertiser—The advertiser must have the right merchandise and right prices, and place his reputation behind them before he can expect the patronage of the reading public, or a proper profit from his advertising. The Monitor gives the advertiser a large, distinctive clientele, a class of well-to-do and discriminating readers. These readers have confidence in The Monitor—They are interested in its welfare and success.

Then the Advertiser

who stands behind his offerings
by giving good values, good

service and guaranteeing satisfaction, is bound to get big benefit from advertising in the right mediums. The kind of advertisements The Monitor seeks has the firm behind the goods—That is the kind of advertising that The Monitor's discriminating clientele wants to read. The Monitor thus offers every earnest advertiser a large, interested audience of readers.

And This Is Not All

As a firm believer in well-directed,
persistent publicity, The Monitor

is regularly using large and valuable space in its own columns. The results this publicity is bringing are particularly pleasing to The Monitor. They confirm The Monitor's main talking point to advertisers, namely, that regular contact with its cultivated and well-to-do readers gives Monitor advertisers cooperative attention and close touch with purchasing capacity.

¶ Reciprocally, then, Mr. Advertiser, is not NOW the right time to let The Monitor complete the circle of its militant service not only to the general advertiser, but to users of Monitor space particularly, by bringing the offerings of your firm before the purchasing ability of The Monitor's distinctive reading clientele?

Leading Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes



Congress Hotel and Annex CHICAGO

FRONTING ON LAKE FRONT AND MICHIGAN BOULEVARD.
Standard and service first class in all respects. Magnificent restaurants. European plan. Prices reasonable. Reservations by mail or wire always receive careful attention.

THE SHIRLEY THE HOUSE OF COMFORTS DENVER, COLO.

At the MARINE HOTEL
BARBADOS, WEST INDIES.
You who are in doubt as to where to spend this winter the best are asked to consider the Coraline Barbados the coolest and most delightful spot in the West Indies—Automobile, Golf, Polo, Tennis, Bathing, etc. For further information, rates and reservations
Ask Mr. Foster

Hotel Martinique, New York City, N. Y.
THE MONITOR'S CLEAN
ADVERTISING IS READ BY
AN APPRECIATIVE PUBLIC.

MUSIC IN BOSTON

GOODBAR RECITAL

Contemplation is not the mood into which the north wind invites the majority of us. But see what it does to a member of the loafing fraternity. It catches him as he comes on a fine morning out of his western door, blows him round the nearest corner, lands him safe and close in the warmth of a sunny southern wall and there leaves him in a picturesque posture of meditation. If wind did not work confusion with painters' easels, the basking figure would certainly call out artists from their studios and make them forget the professional models whom they trick out in ragamuffin costumes and hire to pose for so much per hour.

The idler estimates that his industrial cost to the community is entirely balanced by the weight of his thinking and its worth. He believes, and with good reason, that within the 10-mile circumference which he centers he is alone is quietly contemplating the life of the town and studying the motives of its prosperity. At moments his thoughts narrow down to himself. His day dream concerns itself now and then with exploits in the hold of some cattle steamer or in a Dakota wheat field, exploits whereof the coming summer will make him perhaps the single hero, and if not that, at least a cooperating hero. In any case, he may claim the distinction which nobody who passes him the morning long, and almost nobody under any roof within the range of his vision can claim—that of being a contemplator. The portion of a learned professor is not a long way off. The colonial front has contemplation's very countenance. But the idler has seen behind the mask, for one day when the stormy east wind drove him into the shelter of the public library, he read a magazine wherein the professor, with his educational proposals and programs, showed himself an aggressive pedagogue, a man of action and not of contemplation.

All is clear to the storer up of solar energy, as he stands there solitary and contemplative, or all seems to be clear. Some distance to the windward of the professor's roof is the dormer of a musician's garret. The seer of the southern wall has not the penetration that there is a roof which covers as good a contemplator as himself. Brace yourself to the northwind, you dreamer, and walk under that window. Can you not tell by the sound of the musician's piano that he is composing the grand aria of an American opera? Go by there tomorrow in sun or in rain and you will hear him, at work on the chorus of his great second act. He, like yourself, is living a season of meditation and when it is all over he will follow it by a season of action; he, too, will tame beasts and harvest fields. Richard Wagner has taught him it is all done.

Our composers, in very truth, are our contemplators; and too few of them meditate to such good purpose that we ever know anything about them. Mrs. Beach, Mr. Whelby and a few others bring to the light ideas worthy of our attention; and we become aware of their ponderings only when a Mrs. Lafayette Goodbar, or some other energetic interpreter like her, goes to the trouble of reading us some native songs. There is only one quarrel to make with Mrs. Goodbar in her calling out a large company of listeners to hear her interpretations in Jordan hall Tuesday evening. Why did she bother herself at all with

WALTER DAMROSCH NOT COMING

The engagement of Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra to present Pierne's cantata, "The Children at Bethlehem," in operatic form at the Boston opera house, Thursday evening, Feb. 2, has been unavoidably canceled, since the artist who was to sing the role of Lescant.

CARUSO IN BOSTON OPERA

Masenett's "Manon" will be the next novelty on the repertoire of the Boston opera house. Director Russell has selected Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, for its first production. Edmond Clement, the eminent French tenor, will sing the role of Chevalier des Grieux.

Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" will have its initial performance at the Boston opera house on Washington's birthday, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 22. Enrico Caruso will create the role of Chevalier des Grieux and Pasquale Amato will sing the role of Lescant.

OPPOSE MEDFORD
POSTOFFICE SITE

MEDFORD, Ore.—Since the announcement of the treasury department at Washington that the federal building would be erected on the west side of the city of Medford there has been dissatisfaction expressed by the east side business men and residents.

To determine the exact attitude of the residents of the city in general a committee of three business men has been appointed by the Commercial Club to make a canvas, the report to the submitted at a mass meeting.

ALVERSE REPORT ON HATPIN BILL

NEW YORK—The proposed ordinance to prohibit use of hatpins protruding more than an inch from a woman's hat was adversely reported upon Tuesday by the committee on laws and legislation of the board of aldermen.

JOSHUA ANNIS PASSES ON

Joshua Annis, a workman employed on the Henry M. Sears house, Beacon street, passed on late Tuesday as a result of injuries received Monday when a wall collapsed upon the workmen.

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Telegraph and Other
Briefs

MILLION FOR LUMBER PLANTS.
PORTLAND, Ore.—The Lovegreen Lumber Company has arranged for the expenditure during 1911 of \$1,000,000 in the eastern part of Washington county in the building of six miles of railroad and the erection of manufacturing plants.

TO MAKE CEMENT AT LANCASTER.
LANCASTER, Pa.—About \$2,000,000 is to be invested in the development of the cement industry in Lancaster county.

LARGE ENGINES AT WICHITA.
WICHITA, Kan.—The Missouri Pacific railway recently delivered five new freight engines to the Oriental railway. The engines were made by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in Philadelphia, Pa. They are 125-ton engines, each equipped with eight drivers, and are the latest pattern. They will be used on the Kansas and Oklahoma divisions.

ARTIST TO REMODEL STATUE.
MADISON, Wis.—At a meeting of the capital commission, Miss Helen Farnsworth Mears heard the criticisms of her model for the statue to surmount the dome of the new building. Several of the members proposed changes and as a result Miss Mears will remodel the figure and fit it again.

CANADA'S NEW FISH RULES.
OTTAWA, Ont.—Changes have been made in the fisheries regulations applied to the province of Quebec. It is now provided that fishing by means of cod trap-nets or herring trap-nets without a license is prohibited in the gulf of St. Lawrence, at the distance of 1000 yards from shore or 1000 yards from any similar net set from the shore. Inhabitants of the United States shall, on application, be given a license for any unoccupied berth in which to fish with trap-nets, on payment of the license.

NEVADA GYPSUM FIELD SOLD.
RENO, Nev.—A large deposit of gypsum in the northern end of Washoe county has been purchased by clients of James H. Jones, a local attorney. The price paid is said to have been about \$100,000, it having been a cash transaction. The gypsum deposit is said to contain from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 tons.

POWER FOR MINNEAPOLIS.
MINNEAPOLIS—A new relay power station of 10,000 kilowat capacity to replace the east side plant and to cost \$1,000,000 will be erected in or near the city of Minneapolis by the Minneapolis General Electric Company.

LA GRANGE (Ga.) COTTON DEAL.

LA GRANGE, Ga.—A large cotton deal was put through here recently. D. T. Hilton of Fort Valley, representing the Harris-Courter Company of Decatur, Ala., bought from J. E. Dunson, representing the La Grange Cotton Company, 4200 bales of cotton. The price paid was 14¢ cents a pound for the round lot, bringing the total figure up to approximately \$315,000.

WOLF LODGE (IDA.) FISH PLANT.

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho—Interest has been aroused in the establishment of a fish hatchery by a visit of Al Weiseman of Spokane. Mr. Weiseman is deputy state fish commissioner of Washington and was here conferring with local authorities relative to the

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51 MOUNTFORT STREET

6 rooms and bath, continuous hot water. Apply to Jantors on prem. or tel. Main 22.

APARTMENTS TO LET—NEW YORK

TO RENT—8 room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; all light; can be had any time. SCHUTZER, 304 W. 99th st., New York. Phone 6334 River.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

Chicago Real Estate

FOR SALE—First-class apartment building, stone front, s. e. exposure, desirable location, convenient to business, elec. and surface lines. Good for investment. Three apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; beautiful hardwood floors and finish. Love house for owned. First-class tenants in two for rooms. Presently tenanted to men. Chicago. Phone Drexel 4426. Call or address S. D. FYFE, 4346 Berkeley ave., Chicago.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Column bring

A telephone to 4320 Rock Bay

will give you information as to terms.

way companies, according to Walter J. Raymer, superintendent of track elevation. After months of negotiation and the preparation of plans, Mr. Raymer said recently that in a few weeks he expects to have agreements completed for the work.

INDIANA EDITORS FOR TAFT.

INDIANAPOLIS—The Indiana Republican Editorial Association, which a year ago refused to endorse the Taft administration, adopted resolutions recently endorsing President Taft unreservedly. They pledged the support of the Republican press of the state and appealed to the voters to rally to him.

DEFEATS SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

LANSING, Mich.—In the Legislature Tuesday a vote of 55 to 44 defeated the resolution calling for the submission of the question of woman suffrage to the people in November, 1912. The measure required a two thirds majority, 67 votes, to pass.

NEW INSTRUCTOR AT RIPPON.

RIPPON, Wis.—Prof. H. E. Densford of the University of Indiana, appointed to the chair of English literature at Rippon College, assumed his new duties this week.

DEFEATS SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

LANSING, Mich.—In the Legislature Tuesday a vote of 55 to 44 defeated the resolution calling for the submission of the question of woman suffrage to the people in November, 1912. The measure required a two thirds majority, 67 votes, to pass.

IRON PLANT FOR LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES—The California Iron & Smelting Company, for which articles of incorporation have been filed, proposes to establish a manufacturing plant in Los Angeles in about a year. The company's capital stock is \$500,000.

H. E. HOUSE SAILS FOR CHINA.

LOS ANGELES—Herbert E. House, representative of the Christian College of Canton, China, sailed Sunday, Jan. 29, for China on a tour of the Christian colleges and missions.

DECISION ON ROAD FUNDS.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—According to an opinion delivered by Attorney-General U. S. Webb to the roads and highways committee of the Assembly, the department of engineering must have entire charge of the expenditure of the \$18,000,000 good roads funds and the Legislature will be unable to create a department of highways, which action is contemplated by a series of bills now in the hands of the committee.

TO SELL FORT FOR SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON—The Senate has agreed to Senator Jones' amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, authorizing the secretary of the interior to sell the lands, buildings and other appurtenances of the old Ft. Spokane military reservation, now used for Indian school purposes and adjoining the Colville reservation, some 640 acres in all, and to use the proceeds in the establishment and maintenance of new schools required by the Colville and Spokane Indians.

SPANISH PAINTINGS IN CHICAGO.

NEW YORK—Joachim Sorolla, the noted Spanish painter, arrived here recently with 140 of his latest canvases, but he has decided to exhibit them in Chicago this year, instead of New York as he did two years ago. The pictures will show at the Chicago Art Institute one include one of "Queen Victoria of Spain."

TRACK ELEVATION IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO—A hundred miles of track elevation to cost \$10,000,000 practically has been agreed on by the big steel rail-

PLANE PHONE LINE
TO ALASKA MINES

SPOKANE, Wash.—A. C. Brown, a banker and merchant, and a number of other mining and business men of Seward, Alaska, have subscribed \$200,000 for the purpose of building a telephone line from their home city to the mines on Cache creek and other streams in that locality, where quartz veins are operated and for which a number of mills and crushing plants are in course of construction, states a Seattle report.

The company organized recently is known as the Seward-Alaska Electric Company, and it is the intention, besides furnishing long-distance telephone service to the various mines, to ultimately extend the line across the trail to the Iiditarod.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Special During February

We are offering during our dull season an inducement for your trade. Among our foreign connections from whom we import linens we have been offered a choice of qualities of one of their best linens, of which you will find a large variety of designs.

We will make a coat and skirt of this material in the very newest style, carefully put together, that would really cost \$35.00, for \$25.50 during February. We are offering to you a white or colored serge, and a light colored skirt, lined with the best silk or satin, that has never been offered before, less than \$30.00, for the extremely low price of \$24.50. We have a reputation for fine work, and shall not fail to live up to it now. Will be pleased to show you styles and goods when you call.

CHAS. H. HURWITCH
LADIES' TAILOR
31 WEST STREET, BOSTON.

MORTGAGES

MORTGAGE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE
FRANK A. RUSSELL

OF BROOKLINE

BOSTON 113 Devonshire St., Tel. 110 Main
BROOKLINE 260 Cambridge St., Tel. 1750 Brookline
Brookline Village, Tel. 1623-5 Brookline

Real estate loans placed in Brookline, Boston and vicinity.

Mortgages secured for investment funds of Banks, Trustees, Corporations and individuals.

FINANCIAL

MONEY TO BUY STOCKS

We will loan you 70 per cent of the purchase price of any investment stock and allow you two years in which to pay the loan. Address M. 398, Mutual Office.

SUMMER RESORTS

WE HAVE SUMMER RESORTS IN
THE EAST AND WEST COASTS.

SHORE PROPERTY around FRENCHMAN'S BAY, near BAR HARBOR, ME., should bring great returns \$300,000 worth sold in 1910. Moderate rates. GEORGE GRANT, with F. O. WOODRUFF & CO., 60 State St., Boston, Mass.

ROOMS

BEACON HILL, 25 CHESTNUT ST.—Rooms and bath, furnished, with fire place, private piano and private bath.

BEACON ST., 1484—Large steam heated room, furnished or unfurnished, with fireplace, private piano and private bath.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT CUTTER, experienced on silk waist, steady work. CARO & ANDERSON, 122 Kingdon st., Boston.

BADGE MAKER, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH, with experience on light and heavy forgings, first-class experience, good man. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn.

BODY FURNERS—Required over bodies to fore-door style. FULLER, 1030 Commonwealth ave., Boston.

BOOKENDER—Blank book forwarder wanted. WM. S. LOCKE, 17 Merchants Row, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, capable of taking charge of an office; only first-class men need apply; stamp for reply. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn.

BOY wanted, between 16 and 18, of some manual ability, good family, good references. STAMPS FOR REPLY. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn.

CANDY CREAM MAKER, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

CANDY CREAM MAKER, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Wash. st., Boston.

COLLECTOR—For permanent salaried position, 20 to 30 years old, who will be able to solicit new customers and have excellent record. ADDRESS, giving references, also telephone number, F. L. BATES, 202 Brattle st., Portland, Me.

COMPOSITION—Young men wanted; town reports: \$12. Write F. B. & F. P. GOSS, Hyannis, Mass.

COTTON TAPE AND WEBBING WEARERS wanted. H. M. WITTER CO., Park ave., Boston, giving details.

DRAFTEMAN—Required, on valve work, wanted for first-class permanent position; good wages to first-class man. NEW ENG. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn.

DROP FORGES—For new factory, first-class permanent positions and good wages to first-class men; stamps for reply. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn.

ENGRAVER: Jewelry and silver; \$18. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Wash. st., Boston.

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FIRST-CLASS A1 DIE CUTTERS wanted; steady position. UNIVERSAL DIE CUTTING CO., 14 Blount st., Providence, R. I.

FLOOR MANAGERS (10), department store, experienced. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

FOLDING INSTRUMENTS to work in large greenhouse establishment; must be experienced and thoroughly reliable in every way; state nationality, experience and good references. Apply to Sup't. HALLIE F. RAYMOND, 100 Congress st., Boston.

FOREMAN for polishing and grinding department for firm manufacturing a line of goods similar to hard rubber; good wages to steady man; stamp for reply. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn.

FURNITURE MAN wanted, capable of taking full charge of complete house furnishing business; a working manager. RALPH L. EATON, 417 Cabot st., Beverly, Mass.

ATTENDANT wanted for lady needing care, and do light work; good home. Apply by mail. S. H. TOY, 118 Beech st., Roxbury, Mass.

BONNAC OPERATORS wanted, with some experience, good wages to right people. Apply to IDEAL EMBROIDERY CO., Inc., 788 Washington st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, \$10-12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BOX MACHINE OPERATORS wanted; good wages to steady man; stamp for reply. 40 Melcher st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and typewriter, \$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

CHOCOLATE—Experienced cream and almond dippers wanted. Apply to THE GREENE & FISH CO., 81 Fulton st., Boston.

COOK (colored) wanted, for Medford, experienced, good wages to steady man; permanent place. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK for Winchster, six in family. Protection, \$20. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

COOK (colored) wanted, for Medford, experienced, good wages to steady man; permanent place. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COMPOSITOR wanted for mailing list. THE ARAKELYAN PRESS, 308 Congress st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR: \$7-10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

FRENCH MINISTER'S VIEWS ON HOLLAND'S DEFENSE SCHEME

M. Pichon Declares He Would Be Glad to Take Up Question With Powers — Believed in Paris That Dutch Will Modify Flushing Plans.

(Special to The Monitor.)
PARIS—A question of international importance was raised in the chamber when Monsieur Delafosse brought up that of the proposed fortification of Flushing by the Dutch, and his speech drew from Monsieur Pichon, the minister of foreign affairs, an important declaration relative to the proposed defenses.

The minister stated that the question raised by Monsieur Delafosse really went back as far as 1904. At that date, he said, a commission of inquiry was charged with the examination of the defenses of the Netherlands, and it was decided that new fortifications ought to be constructed. A bill had recently been introduced providing for the rebuilding of certain works which were falling into ruin at Flushing; this bill had encountered rather keen opposition, especially in Belgium, where it was held that, since the Scheldt was an international river and consequently one that ought to remain neutral, Holland as a signatory of the treaty of 1839 could not take any action calculated to prejudice Belgium's neutrality. It was moreover possible, the minister added, that the bill in question might not be proceeded with; however that might be, he himself could only fall in with the proposal of Monsieur Delafosse, and he would be very glad to enter into conversation on the subject with the powers concerned.

In dealing with this question, under which there lies another one of vital interest to France, the Temps is a leading article deals at length with the circumstances leading up to this proposal to spend £15,000,000 upon the defenses at Flushing. It contends that the scheme could not be justified by any political reason save that of creating a defense against an English aggression, which Holland had no grounds for fearing unless she was presupposing a European war and her own alliance with Germany. Even in Dutch military circles the scheme was not regarded in a favorable manner.

The opinion of General Snyder, written a short time ago, was to the effect that to spend millions on fortifying Flushing also implied the necessity of an entire reorganization of the Dutch infantry, and would be an unpardonable mistake both from a military and a financial point of view. The Temps points out that the surest guarantee of Dutch integrity is the maintenance of a strong army and one which can be quickly concentrated at any point of the frontier. On the other hand, the building of fortifications would seem to indicate a plan specifically directed against England and at the same time specially to the advantage of Germany.

It is pointed out that with regard to

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATS MAKING READY FOR COMING ELECTION

(Special to The Monitor.)
BERLIN—There is a lull in German politics at the present moment. It is perhaps merely the calm before the storm, for the general elections are almost at hand, and the Social Democrats are preparing gleefully for the fray. The Berliner Tageblatt expresses contempt, but no surprise, that the speech from the throne contained nothing but platitudes, and that no mention was made, either of franchise reform or direct taxes. The leading article in that widely read organ declares that since the reactionary period of the 50's of last century, Prussia has never experienced such an utter stagnation in politics as at the present time. The new president of the lower House was elected today by a majority of 301 votes in 306. As was only to be expected, Herr von Kroeber is the successful candidate.

AIRSHIP LINE ESTABLISHED.
Zeppelin Company Arranges for Shed to Be Erected Without Delay.

BERLIN—It has just been arranged by the Zeppelin Company that a capacious shed for at least one airship shall be erected without delay at Potsdam. The site selected is the wooded suburb of Wildpark. As soon as matters are complete and the weather permits, the long discussed airship service between Potsdam and Berlin—a distance of about 30 miles—will be opened. Prices will naturally be high at first, and there will certainly be no lack of passengers, so that the company should make good some of its losses in a short time.

GERMAN PRESS PLEASED.
Says Speech of M. Pichon Will Have Beneficial Effect in Europe.

BERLIN—Following the animated discussion regarding the meeting of the Kaiser and Czar at Potsdam and the Russo-German entente which was raised in some quarters, peace and tranquility happily prevail. M. Pichon's recent speech is described by the leading German press as loyal, sound, and admirable in every way, which will exercise a benevolent effect throughout Europe. The conservative Kreuz Zeitung is sanguine that "a period of peace and development of conciliatory feeling will follow the period of distrust and ill-feeling that preceded it" and the Tageblatt, the leading radical paper, declares: "It is a happy characteristic of the times in

which we live that the French minister

MEXICO WILL HAVE FIRST AVIATION MEET OF LATIN-AMERICA

Event Will Take Place During Present Month if Guarantee Is Secured—Automobile Show Also.

PREPARING GROUND

(Special to The Monitor.)
MEXICO CITY—During February Mexico is to have two interesting events—an aviation meet and an international automobile show. It is expected that 200 automobiles will be brought here from the United States, Germany and Great Britain, but five sixths of the machines will be American.

As to the meeting of the human birds, much depends upon the negotiations of the next few days. There are two parties on the spot trying to secure the needed guarantee of \$30,000 gold. Among other flying machines expected are the Wright and the Curtiss. Immense grounds are to be prepared at the old race track of Peralvillo. As the highest record a year ago was 6000 feet, and it was only recently surpassed by the ascent to a little over 11,000 feet, aviators are naturally curious to see how aeroplanes will behave starting from an initial height of 7434 feet above sea level, which is the average level of the valley of Mexico.

Lighter-than-air machines have done remarkable work at this level. It remains to be seen whether the bird-men can have dominion over the air at this exceptional height.

This will be the first aviation meeting held in Latin America.

RAILWAY BILL IS TO BE INTRODUCED

(Special to The Monitor.)
VICTORIA, B. C.—It is stated that a bill will be brought before the present session of the Legislature to enable railway companies to become incorporated without a special act as now required, but it is reported that it will contain some drastic provisions intended to disconcert the securing of charters by so-called "wildcat" companies for purposes of speculation. Companies desiring to build railways will be given a license to make surveys and upon the deposit of these surveys, together with a financial guarantee of good faith, to be based upon the estimated cost per mile, the necessary charter will be granted.

France, as one of the guarantors of the neutrality of Belgium under the treaty of 1839, cannot ignore the protest made by Belgium against the closing up of Antwerp and the Scheldt by Dutch fortifications at Flushing. Probably this question will now be allowed to rest, and it is even hoped that the wish of the eminent Dutch statesman who said, "We hope for the day when there will be no Scheldt between Holland and Belgium" may soon be actually realized.

It is pointed out that with regard to

STEEL FOR GATES SOON TO ARRIVE ON THE Isthmus

GATUN, C. Z.—The first shipment of steel for the lock gates is expected to arrive early in the month, having left the shops near Pittsburgh the middle of January. The first shipment of materials for work on the lock gates arrived in January on the St. Andrews from Baltimore, consisting of 400 tons of equipment for handling the steel that will form the gates. This equipment includes two truck bridges, 134 feet 6 inches in length and 11 feet wide, which will be constructed over the lock chambers. On these bridges will be a railroad track, on which locomotives and cranes will operate in handling the steel for the gates from the material yard alongside the locks. The bridges will be so constructed that when one set of gates is finished they can be moved from their location over one set of gates to the location of other gates.

One 50-ton locomotive crane, and another crane of less capacity, have been erected by the contractors at Gatun, and the preparation of other handling equipment is in progress.

LIBERIA TO GET ITS MILLION LOAN

LONDON—A despatch from Roland P. Faulkner, financial agent of Liberian government, announced the satisfactory conclusion of his mission to Monrovia, in connection with the contemplated loan of \$1,000,000 for the funding of the Liberian national debt.

Mr. Faulkner will soon return to the United States by way of Hamburg, where he will confer with representatives of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

President Barclay has appointed a commission to inquire into the claims against his government. D. E. Howard, secretary of the treasury, has been nominated to succeed President Barclay, whose term expires with the present year.

Latest reports from Monrovia by letter have indicated that Liberia would accept the terms imposed for a joint loan, though only because forced to, and not because pleased with the outcome. The Liberians would have much preferred aid from the United States alone.

GERMAN PRINCES FREED FROM TAX

BERLIN—The Reichstag passed the third reading of the government's unearned increment tax bill, yesterday, and reversed its recent decision subjecting the princes to a tax.

This appeared in the form of an amendment to the original bill, which amendment was adopted by the Reichstag on Jan. 20. The German sovereign houses by the new rulings are now entirely freed from taxation.

WILL NOT LEASE GALAPAGOS.

GUYAQUIL—President Alfaro and President-elect Estrada, bowing to the will of the people as expressed in mass meetings in the streets, announced yesterday the abandonment of the government's proposal to lease the Galapagos islands to the United States for a naval base or other purposes.

FRANK SALISBURY COMPLETES LARGE HISTORICAL PICTURE



(Photo copyrighted.)

PAINTING OF LADY BROWNLOW.

By Frank O. Salisbury, who has finished another picture for Westminster palace.

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Frank O. Salisbury has lately completed a large decorative historical picture for Westminster palace which is to be placed in the corridor separating the House of Lords from the House of Commons. The subject of this picture is the trial of Katherine of Aragon and the moment selected for representation is that in which Queen Katherine throws herself at the feet of Henry VIII. and in her broken English exclaimed, "I take God and all the world to witness that I have been to you a true, humble and obedient wife for 20 years."

The young artist is an admirable draftsman and colorist and his talent for grouping his figures finds full scope in his present subject. Ever since he entered the Royal Academy schools at the age of 18 his career has been one of deserved success. During his first years of studentship he took the Landseer scholarship and was the only student to carry

two silver medals. Later he won the British Institution scholarship for painting, open to all students in Great Britain.

On leaving the schools Mr. Salisbury turned his attention to portraits and to historical and classical subjects and his pictures are exhibited yearly in the Royal Academy. About two years ago

he began decorative work, "The Passing of Queen Eleanor," which was one of the most important pictures in the Royal Academy, obtained for him the order to

paint the decorative panel for the royal

palace of Westminster.

Mr. Salisbury has had marked success in portraiture, and among his most successful works may be mentioned his portraits of the Rt. Hon. Lord Stanmore, the Rt. Hon. Earl Brownlow, the Countess of Brownlow, Sir John Bethell, M. P., and Lady Bethell.

Mr. Salisbury lives in a charming house overlooking Harpenden Common. The design and construction of this house was entirely carried out by himself and his brother.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Tsar has issued an imperial rescript in which reference is made to the ability of M. K. Kokovetoff, who by so ably directing the treasury has been so successful in bringing order into the Russian finances. The results accomplished are attributed to the unremitting zeal of the minister of finance as well as to his wide experience as one of the old members of the council of ministers. In conclusion the Tsar expresses his esteem of the minister personally.

work must be done before any such extensive alteration as Mr. Foster advises can be actually commenced. Public opinion is thoroughly awake on this subject, however, and the newspapers, particularly the Egyptian Daily Post, have done their utmost, and will no doubt continue to do so, to keep the question to the fore.

DR. EWING ADVISES YOUNG MEN TO ENTER INDUSTRIAL CAREER

Vice-Chancellor of Punjab University Tells Youth Duty Is to Develop the Resources of India.

INDORSED BY PRESS

(Special to The Monitor.)

LAHORE, India—Just as the Kaiser's

pronouncement, that Germany's future

lies on the water, has borne fruit in a

strong and growing navy, so it is to

be hoped that Sir John Hewett's talk

that the prosperity of India depends

less on politics than on economics, will

help to turn the native mind from talk

to practical industrial activity. That

the necessity for a changed objective of

this nature is recognized by others than

the lieutenant-governor of the United

Provinces is proved by a speech made

recently by the Rev. Dr. Ewing, vice-

chancellor of the Punjab University. In

this speech, after dealing with the liberal

professions and the various branches

of government service, he expressed a

hope that increasing numbers of young

men would devote themselves to industrial

pursuits and to the development of the

resources of the province. In so

doing they would have an excellent

opportunity for serving their fellows.

Nor is the changed situation lost on

the native mind itself, for that very

wide-awake paper, the Indian Mirror,

points out that "the struggle for exist-

ence, especially among the Bengalis, is

growing so keen that it will be folly

to ignore longer the economical prob-

lem. The only way we can improve our lot

is by giving our attention to industrial

matters."

ROYAL THANKS FOR M. KOKOVETSOFF

ST. PETERSBURG—The Tsar has issued an imperial rescript in which reference is made to the ability of M. K. Kokovetoff, who by so ably directing the treasury has been so successful in bringing order into the Russian finances. The results accomplished are attributed to the unremitting zeal of the minister of finance as well as to his wide experience as one of the old members of the council of ministers. In conclusion the Tsar expresses his esteem of the minister personally.

The descent will be made by way of

the Concordia hut and the Aletsch glacier.

THE MONITOR ON SATURDAY

Two Pages for The Boys and Girls

In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with story in verse by K. L. Triggs, containing information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Cases; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this interesting pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most original picture of children at play, school scenes, historic scenes, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, and other characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, 11 Palmetto street, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages.

Saturday is the best day to send in your poems, puzzles and short stories.

THE HOME FORUM

BLARNEY CASTLE, IRELAND

UPON stepping from the train in one of the large cities of Ireland the tourist is confronted by the usual crowd of porters, each frantically intent upon securing a patron. To this all who have been much in Europe are entirely accustomed; but it is a decided novelty to be asked when your hand luggage has been quickly seized, "You'll be taking an outside car?"

Most people daringly acquiesce at once, while a few hesitate unnecessarily long; but if you are at all timid it is wise to delay your first trip in a jaunting car until you have looked on, at least once, while a trio of graceful Irish girls swing themselves up to the little side seats, giving you an idea of how the thing should be accomplished.

Doubtless the trip from Cork to Blarney Castle is one often made by hurried Americans who wish to have a glimpse of the country before boarding the homeward-bound steamer at Queenstown; but, after all, it is as typically Irish a scene as might be desired, if it does lack the wonderful beauty of the famed Killarney lakes. Of course, you make the trip on an outside car.

Having mounted the two steps of the car, making a quick turn upon the second so as to take your seat, you cling to the back of the driver's box while you rattle over the cobbles of Cork. Out through the poorer districts bumps the car, until it at length brings you to the open country and green fields of the "Emerald Isle." Perhaps a light shower overtakes your party, complicating your duties by the necessity of holding an umbrella as well as of keeping your balance upon the narrow seat. Very likely a herd of cattle may be passed on the road, some of the animals coming so near that you draw up your feet in order not to be swept from your perch. But these troubles are soon over, and you are free to look about at the hills, the wide pastures, and groups of trees with low, whitewashed cottages under their broad branches.

After seven miles of delight at the lively views, the square keep of Blarney comes in sight. Reaching the platform of a tiny railway station, you dismount, with at least a dozen loafers watching your awkward efforts, cross the track and a bit of woodland, before finding an open path



(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)

RIDING IN AN OUTSIDE CAR.

Taking a memorable trip from Cork to Blarney castle.

leading to the castle. Many a tale is heard about the difficulties of "Kissing the Blarney Stone." There is sure to be some enthusiastic young Irishman (or American) who will perform this feat for the entertainment of your party. He will show how foolhardy it is to hang by your hands, some strong and much-trusted individual holding your feet; and then to let your head down back to town feeling very glad to have seen this beautiful ruin, and with many conjectures as to how its curious tradition really did originate.

a level with the particular stone which tradition says must be kissed. You will probably not care to attempt this, but will be more than repaid for the steep climb in the darkness of the old tower, by the delightful views from the top of the keep which is in itself most picturesque. You will ride the seven miles back to town feeling very glad to have seen this beautiful ruin, and with many conjectures as to how its curious tradition really did originate.

Christmas Gifts

Christmas gifts for thee,
Grand and free!
Christmas gifts from the King of Love,
Brought from his royal home above;
Brought to thee in the far-off land,
Brought to thee by his own dear hand.
Promises held by Christ for thee,
Peace as a river flowing free,
Joy that in his own joy must live.
And love that Infinite Love can give.
Surely thy heart of hearts uplifts
Carols of praise for such Christmas gifts,
—Frances Ridley Havergal.

Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness.—Carlyle.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, *Editor-in-Chief.*
ALEXANDER DODDS, *Managing Editor.*

All communications pertaining to the conduct of the paper and advertising and publication may be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL
PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00
Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel—Back Bay 4330
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2002 and 2003, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York city.

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THE ABUNDANCE OF GOD

HEN Jesus said, "Take no thought for your life what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink nor yet for your body what ye shall put on," he reminded his hearers that God is able to feed and clothe man as He does the lilies and the birds. Such a concept of the divine power as this is very far from the present human sense of things; but the Bible says that the need to earn his bread in the sweat of his brow was the curse laid upon Adam. And certainly the teachings of Jesus and his example would seem to point to God as the source of man's supply, not man's own effort.

Now may this ideal of God's ability and willingness to provide everything for His child be reconciled with the very practical demands of our every-day life? Christian Science comes to reconcile these seeming divergent calls, of the divine ideal and of the workday material. It shows first of all that our external conditions are not what govern us, but our own thinking. Outward things reflect more or less definitely our own habits of thought and those deep laid convictions of mortal mind which are the heritage, as it appears, of all humanity. If we believe in plenty we shall see plenty all around us—that is, if our belief or faith in plenty is well founded. A belief in plenty which is founded in a material sense of things is likely to be suddenly reversed, making poverty appear where riches were. But if our faith in the abundance of the divine good, in God as infinitely creative, as limitless resource, is our deepest conviction on this subject of supply we shall unfailingly see plenty in our outward conditions.

The human sense of lack, voiced everywhere today in the universal complaint over the high cost of foodstuffs and other necessities of living, must be met in thought, as an error to be corrected, before the abundance of good which Jesus affirmed can be manifested. The present writer recalls an incident of the time of coal famine a few years ago. Some one had been crying wolf so loud, predicting lack of supply everywhere, that it was deeply borne in upon the writer's consciousness that the means of livelihood would be cut off during that following season, in the panic of all former patrons over the financial outlook. The result of this fear was the immediate manifesting of the thing feared. There seemed to be an almost total stopping of the usual business engagements. Then the matter was taken up in Science; the abundance of God was affirmed steadfastly; the supply and support of man was placed in God, in the power of divine Mind, and

A LITTLE HOMILY ON CHEERFULNESS

I HAVE always preferred cheerfulness to mirth. The latter I consider as an act, the former as a habit. Mirth is short and transient, cheerfulness fixed and permanent. Mirth is like a flash of lightning that breaks through a gloom of clouds, and glitters for a moment; cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight.

A man finds himself pleased, he does not know why, with the cheerfulness of his companion; it is like a sudden sunshine that awakens a secret delight.

A man who uses his best endeavors to live according to the dictates of virtue and right reason has two perpetual sources of cheerfulness, in the consideration of his own nature and that of the Being on whom he has a dependence.

We find ourselves everywhere upheld by His goodness and surrounded by an immensity of love and mercy. In short, we depend upon a Being whose power qualifies to make us happy by an infinity of means; whose goodness and truth engage Him to make those happy who desire it of Him; and whose unchangeableness will secure for us this happiness to all eternity.—Arranged from Addison.

A commission appointed by five of the larger German states has adopted a standard system of shorthand for use in those states.—Indianapolis Star.

Prosperity is a great teacher. Adversity is a greater.—Hazlitt.

Ab, let us rest beneath the trees,
Nor seek with an adventurous prow
The magic isles of distant seas,
But sing the Songs of Here and Now.
The world has long been sailed around,
And El Dorado's still unfound;

The quest is vain on many seas
For apples of Hesperides;
And in no land of woods and flowers
Doth Norumbega lift its towers;
And in the sunset-mantled west
There are no Islands of the Blest.
But there is magic in the near,
And beauty blooms on every bough;
And there are Hesper islands here,
And there are El Dorados now;

The seas are wide the swift ships plow,
And long is the Platonic year;
But all the best of time is now,
And all the best of space is here.
A trace of Eden still must be
Where blooms a rose or grows a tree;
The man who gazes on the sky;

The Realms of Peace, the Seats of Rest,
Are not in islands of the west;
The golden age that knew no tears
Is not within the vanished years;
Not far the Golden Age but near;
Fate's fruit is on the nearest bough;
So sing the Songs of Now and Here,
The brave, glad songs of Here and Now.

—Sam Walter Foss.

A commission appointed by five of the larger German states has adopted a standard system of shorthand for use in those states.—Indianapolis Star.

Prosperity is a great teacher. Adversity is a greater.—Hazlitt.

THE NOTE BOOK

A MONG the fleeting impressions of youth one recalls the awe with which one regarded the California cousin who would have nothing to do with that coin so much beloved of children, the one cent piece. For how many childish delights was not the bit of copper responsible? Yet here was a young man, hardly more than a boy, who actually threw away coppers that were given him for change at the eastern shops. "We never see these things in California," he declared, and away over the floor the despised disks went spinning, to be swept up no doubt by some happy caretaker—evidence that nothing can really be lost.

But the trend of financial development in the country at large does not seem to be making the nickel or five cent piece the smallest unit. On the contrary, there is considerable advocacy of the half cent piece—as chiefly as a means to circumvent those merchants who set the price of things at so many and a half cents, and always gobble the extra half cent. Merchants, too, have a way of putting the price of things that easily go in pairs at 12½ cents, for example. The thrifty buyer will sometimes take two at a time for a quarter, rather than lose the half cent.

"Life," however, comes forward with a piece of advice—a two and a half cent piece of advice, one may say. "Life" finds that already the people are too much inclined to regard the cent as negligible quantity, to score its right conservatism. A half cent would be twice as despicable and in the end many more cents would be lost through the large—if one would not say loose—American habits. But half a nickel will seem better worth consideration than a half cent and will yet

solve the problem of making exact change.

But after all, is not the coining of a half cent in line with today's finer discrimination in all things, that regard for the minutiae of good, which is expressed in more important fashion the world over? The people are no longer regarded as masses; each individual has his right to a happy, progressive life, and children are the object of the most lively concern of their elders. Everything that can be done under our present conditions is being done to teach, to protect, to develop and delight "one of these little ones." This concern for the small and hitherto unconsidered ones of the earth is perhaps typical in the new concern for the half pennies. (Children, by the way, will certainly enjoy the coming of the half cent into their little world.) If this is the day of amazingly great, it is also the day of the marvelously little. The chat of the rivets that hold the iron plates in place in the great steamship in Kipling's story is in point. For there can be no true greatness that is not sound and right all through and through and through.

Vast Game Preserves

They may do some things better in Europe, but they don't do them any bigger, and sometimes not nearly so big as we do in this country. Thus, it has been the popular impression that private hunting parks and nobility went together; that it required a lord or a duke of a prince—something of that sort—to fence in hundreds of acres and while away the passing hour shooting tame deer and catching pet fish. But the United States department of agriculture, in a pamphlet concerning "private game preserves and their future in the United States," shows us that in this we are in error. It does not necessarily require a duke to enclose a thousand acres for the sole pleasure of himself and his guests. Anybody in America can do the same thing, provided, of course, he has the money. From the pamphlet it is learned that in this country there are more and larger private hunting parks and fishing waters than in England, where the old order of feudalism has pertained for centuries. The Blue mountain forest, in New Hampshire, contains 25,000 acres, as many as the 10 largest English private deer parks combined. The largest private deer park in the land of kings and noblemen has only 4000 acres. Besides the one noted, there are the Grand Island preserves, in Michigan, and the Litchfield game preserves, in New York, 13,000 and 10,000 acres respectively. Some of the private preserves in North Carolina cover from 15,000 to 30,000 acres, several in South Carolina exceed 60,000 acres in extent, while one on the boundary between Quebec and Maine comprises nearly 200 square miles, or upward of 125,000 acres. In the San Joaquin valley, in California, are private ducking preserves, one or two of which include more than 25,000 acres each.—St. Joseph News-Press.

Let us own the sharpest smart

Which human patience may endure

Pays light for that which leaves the heart

More generous, dignified and pure.

—Coventry Patmore.

What Chicago Means to Players

Movement on foot in the lakeside city

to uplift the stage.

An important work to the cleansing of the stage is being done by the Drama League, which would by awakening a demand for good plays on the part of the audiences force the managers to supply good things. Mrs. William Faverham spoke lately to this effect at the Friday Club of Los Angeles, and is thus reported by the Chicago Herald:

She urged all club women to join "this same, earnest movement for raising and purifying, but not destroying, the stage of our country. Already the Drama League, and more especially the Drama Club of Evanston, near Chicago, the little club out of which the league grew, have made Chicago mean more to the serious-minded player than any other city in the United States. For such it has become the happy land of the half cent into their little world.) If this is the day of amazingly great, it is also the day of the marvelously little.

The chat of the rivets that hold the iron plates in place in the great steamship in Kipling's story is in point. For there can be no true greatness that is not sound and right all through and through and through.

"And there the aspiration of all the critics is centered upon a worthy drama.

It is not the league's purpose to work in a narrow field. It supports all forms of good entertainment. The reading circle is helping women to establish in their clubs are studying the best plays of Europe and America because they know that by study of such works a trained playgoing body will be made for them and that the existence of such a body will sooner or later insure the production of them on the public stage."

Appropriate Garments

There are times when the pun, much-abused and poverty-stricken and aged as it generally is, seems to justify its appearance. One day, when Mr. Potter was trying to read a romantic story to his matter-of-fact wife, he had recourse to a pun to save his temper.

"And so the evening wore on," read Mr. Potter, "and—"

"What did it wear?" inquired his wife, in her driest tone.

"My dear," said Mr. Potter, after a scarcely perceptible hesitation, "if you must know, it was the close of an autumn day."—Youths' Companion.

Science and Health

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Children's Department

Judith Shakespeare

Some stories of "girls who wore ruffs" in St. Nicholas has this pretty glimpse of Judith Shakespeare. At the end of Elizabeth's reign much magnificence vanished from the court; but the ruff stayed on, not so deep nor so full, but a most important part of the dress for all that, and much more comfortable. Master Will Shakespeare wore it, and his daughter, pretty Judith, the belle of Stratford, wore it, too, with her Sunday kirtle. She was a merry little lass, and one of our English novelists has painted a fair picture of her as she walked in the quaint old town "along by the church and over the footbridge spanning the Avon, and so into the meadows lying adjacent to the stream." She picked wild flowers as she went along, and hummed to herself the quaint old songs that she had caught from her father's books or from the glee she had heard at odd times. The maids of that day were fond of singing, and Mistress Judith's sweet voice trilled out along the banks of the Avon:

Come blow thy horn, hunter!

Come blow thy horn, hunter!

Come blow thy horn, jolly hunter!

echoing from hill to hill. And again:

For a morn in spring is the sweetest thing

Cometh in all the year.

Judith herself was like the springtime,

radiant, fresh and young, and it was no uncommon sight to see Shakespeare, with his grave face and quiet eyes, deep in conversation with this favorite child of his as they wandered along the winding course of the river.

Pretty Judith may not have had the

learning of her predecessors

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, February 1, 1911.

Opening Up Saskatch- ewan

RAILROAD competition in Saskatchewan is focusing attention closely enough to make that province the objective point of homesteaders in 1911, rather than other parts of the Canadian northwest. Both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern, those great transcontinental rivals, are hastening to establish themselves firmly in the so-called Last Mountain Valley district, where most of Saskatchewan's record crop was produced

last year. All Saskatchewan is enjoying the benefits resulting from that notable achievement, and it is regarded as highly probable that from now on the tide of colonization will be diverted from Alberta, Manitoba and other portions of the west to this newer province that is so rich in natural fertility and productiveness.

In Canada the railroads blaze the way for populations instead of trailing into districts after they are partially built up. Systematic methods by which the northwest has been exploited are no secret. Manitoba's phenomenal growth is a matter of the last forty years. It may be remembered how settlers thronged into Saskatchewan when townships there were opened to them two years ago, how the hotels of Moose Jaw overflowed with Englishmen and Americans seeking new homes on the Canadian prairies. As many as 600 homesteads and preemptions were recorded by the Dominion land office in a single day. Since then the rural telephone system has been installed and widely extended under the municipal act of 1908. At Saskatoon is the Saskatchewan University, where the corner-stone was laid only recently. Schools and collegiate institutes are featured everywhere; education is a principal item in every legislative budget.

What helps adjoining provinces assists Saskatchewan, and the Dominion government is investigating the feasibility of making the Saskatchewan river navigable between Edmonton and Winnipeg, thus tending to unify the interests of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. This development is what makes the bringing out, so to speak, of Saskatchewan intensely interesting to American industrial sections, and for specific reasons to New England especially. For with the momentous increase in the population of western Canada, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern railroads have foreseen a need that was certain to arise. It was inevitable that both should view with longing eyes the Dominion Atlantic Steamship & Railway Company, which operates steamers between Boston and Yarmouth, N. S., and a railway line between Yarmouth and Halifax, in addition to a steamship line between Digby, N. S., and St. John, N. B. Now that the Canadian Pacific has succeeded in gaining control of that company, it plans to build and operate four up-to-date steamships for a speedy, direct service between Nova Scotia and Boston and New York.

What this may signify to Halifax and St. John in the way of commercial development is perfectly apparent. But it also means that by securing terminal facilities in Boston, the Canadian Pacific brings the Massachusetts port and New England into direct touch with the growing Canadian north and west. There the competition between two transcontinental railroad systems is encouraging new towns to spring up rapidly. People are massing in the vicinity of Southe, the focal point of the Last Mountain Valley district, but there is plenty of room for more in all the provinces therabouts. With the increase in population come new requirements. Under the reciprocity treaty just arranged the Canadian northwest is expected to call largely on the United States for articles that are needed for development. It would be interesting if New England, through the medium of Canada's greatest transcontinental system, hereafter played a leading role in assisting to supply certain needs of the pioneers who are unfolding civilization in the wilderness.

NO MATTER if only one speaker of the House of Representatives ever reached the White House. That would hardly keep Champ Clark back, once he made the decision that he could fill the big chair.

Corporations and the Public

WILLIAM McADOO's address at the Chamber of Commerce dinner in Boston on Monday evening dwelt upon what may be called the cardinal points in present-day controversy, whether discussion thereon takes a social, economic or political turn. Popular unrest in our times is traceable largely to the feeling that one part, and the smaller part, of the community has the other part at a decided disadvantage, and is making the most of its opportunity. The belief is prevalent that some have been enabled to forge ahead, not through any particular merit of their own, but because of certain privileges they have enjoyed; that these privileges are not theirs by right, but in most cases by sufferance; that privileges have been abused; that they are often used to the injury rather than to the benefit of the community, and that wrong conditions arising from these facts cannot be permanently righted until all such privileges, so far as they are by public grant at least, shall be withdrawn, or until those in possession of them shall be subjected to obligations that will serve to equalize human opportunities. To put it in another way, there is a strong conviction in the mind of the average man that under existing conditions he is not getting a square deal.

Mr. McAdoo, himself a corporation manager and one who has sought privilege and profited by it, is also one of many captains of industry who of late have seen clearly the justice of the public complaint. Time was, and that not so very long ago, when the corporation manager, planting himself behind what seemed to him to be his vested rights, gave evidence of impatience with public criticism and assumed the mass to be disorderly, irresponsible and unworthy of consideration. All this is changing. There are still some corporation managers who do not fully understand or realize the altered state of things. Mr. McAdoo, however, feels able to say, with scores of others, that the wise corporation manager now recognizes the fact that he is servant, not master, of the public. Like many others, he, too, is awake to the idea that if corporations in these days are in many cases unpopular they have only themselves to blame for it. Where they are unpopular, nine times out

of ten it will prove to be that they have been arrogant and unaccommodating, that they have forgotten the source of the privileges they enjoy, that they are inefficiently or dishonestly managed, or that they are not performing in any particular the function for which they were created.

A corporation that in these days will not see that the public interest must of necessity come first is a positive menace to the welfare of all well-regulated corporations. All must recognize the fact that their sole excuse for existence is, in the last analysis, service. The world is coming to measure all effort by that rule.

Organized endeavor simply for the acquisition of wealth and power will have in future fewer advocates and adherents, while organized endeavor for the elevation and advancement of humanity seems destined to attract the thoughtful and the righteous in ever-growing numbers. The problems that now seem next to impossible of solution will solve themselves when each is for the other and all are for the common weal.

It is true that the crown prince is coming home before his time, but the waiting countries of the east should be gratified to know that the heir to the German throne will not complete his itinerary before next year.

EXCELLENT reasons support the argument that Boston should be made the permanent headquarters for an exhibit of wool, cotton, substitutes and textile machinery, together with the standard fabrics manufactured from those products. In the first place, Boston has the same relation to New England textile centers that New York bears to the textile industry of the country at large. Then, too, New England is regarded as the hub of the American textile industry, thousands of persons being employed in the great mills of Lowell, Lawrence, New Bedford, Fall River and like cities. Most important of all, the rest of the country is not well informed regarding the industry in New England, owing to the extreme reticence displayed by some eastern manufacturers when questioned in the past about facts and figures of informative value.

Now, more than ever, the textile manufacturers ought to consider whether it would not be well to take the people more completely into their confidence. Is it not time that western examination and eastern silence ceased to play at cross purposes? A full and free understanding of methods, earnings, dividends, wages paid and other matters having a direct bearing upon the situation might be brought about by arranging to have a comprehensive exhibition where it would be easy of access. New England has been censured in the West and the South for what has been termed studiously ignoring the demand of the country for exact information regarding the textile industry. While a good deal of what has been written and said had no basis in fact, it cannot be disputed that more moderation in these views would have been fair to expect if there had been a permanent textile exhibition in Boston, where competent men could answer questions and educational literature be distributed.

Let the textile manufacturers of New England consider this plan as something more than a fanciful one. It is of more importance to them than to the country at large that the West and the South should understand the facts about the industry in this section. In time such an understanding may even spell the difference between protection for that industry and the absence of a protecting tariff wall. It has been well said that a permanent display of raw material, machinery and finished products would be of immense educational worth to New England, America and the world.

COLLECTOR LOEB of the port of New York has added a new tune to his collection. He affirms that the valuation of musical instruments has been keyed too low for any practical purpose.

Trackless Trolley Cars in Use

UNITED STATES CONSUL FEE, stationed at Bremen, Germany, reports that within the last few months two trackless trolley systems of street railway have been installed in that city. In both cases they are in the outskirts, and are intended to supplement the general electric street car service. Constructed without rails, these lines, of course, can be put in operation at comparatively small cost. They have little difficulty, moreover, in obtaining access to residence streets and districts where the ordinary electric railway would be objectionable.

The consul takes the trouble to go into all the details of construction, pointing out the obstacles that had to be overcome, owing to the absence of ground connection as in rail cars, etc., and the information he furnishes must be of great value to those concerned in the technical aspect of the enterprise; but for the ordinary readers some of the less intricate points will perhaps have most interest. The cars are the size of the ordinary automobile omnibus, but not nearly so heavy. They have, it is claimed, many advantages over the vehicles named, inasmuch as there is neither the rattling nor the odor that often attaches to the autobus. The start is made gradually and with little jar. By an ingenious application of the reel and loop idea, the cars are enabled to pull out of the way for a considerable distance so as to escape interference with other traffic or possible collision.

The most important phase of this report is that it seems to carry assurance as to the practicability of the vehicle. Apparently most of the time since its introduction in Bremen has been given to experimentation, the discovery of defects and their correction. To anybody who recalls the weeks and months that drifted by while the trolley railroad was being tested between Charlottenburg and Berlin, in the early 80s, the advance made by the trackless trolley is full of promise. It may never in any event supplant the trolley railway, for it is not probable that it will ever be capable of caring for the general traffic of a large city; but there is no reason why it cannot be largely employed on side streets, in the environs and between suburbs where the travel is light.

IT HARDLY required an investigation by a royal commission to learn from the Jamaicans that the United States is their natural market.

IN SOME of the states the new governors have been in office for a whole month, and things are still moving along as usual.

WHEN college professors object to the rules, what can be expected of the student body?

THAT the newspapers of Denmark, Sweden and Norway should be at present discussing with considerable animation the possibilities of a new Scandinavian entente should cause no surprise to those familiar with the northern situation. It is true that Scandinavian politics is not now an international issue. The people of the northland appear satisfied with internal conditions, and the three nations are at peace with the rest of the world. But, notwithstanding all this, the question is likely to present itself whether the Swedish-Norwegian union up to 1905 was not in reality an excellent means for keeping Scandinavian principles intact. Norway, of course, in forcing separation, knew exactly what she needed for the purpose of complete independence. But the recent move for a closer relationship than has prevailed for six years would seem to indicate that separate rulers for Sweden and Norway will never part the two peoples.

Geographically, what concerns Norway must also concern Sweden. To somewhat less extent the future of Denmark is wrapped up in that of the sister nations. To Norway and Sweden, however, a compact on the lines that obtained of old would mean that autonomy could not be easily disputed. While nations persist in reckoning in armies and in armament, on land or sea, the smaller nations cannot afford to expose themselves unnecessarily. It may be argued that where no defense is made, few would care to venture. History has a different story to tell.

Industrial and commercial progress of the Scandinavian countries during the past twenty years has been no less pronounced than the progress which has taken place on the continent. But the descendants of the Vikings are perhaps unsurpassed on the score of nationalism and patriotic demonstration. The Scandinavia of the past was a territorial entity capable of enforcing respect everywhere. When the northern nations were forced into narrower bounds, to make up for territory that was lost extraordinary efforts were made to develop what remained.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark have been successful in these efforts, but the people of Scandinavia have never lost sight of their political greatness in the past. They wish to remain Scandinavian and to transmit their ideas to the Scandinavia of the future. The whole literature of the three states, the belles-lettres as well as the historical and economical writings of the day, teach that the world owes much to the northland.

With a son of the Danish King on the Norwegian throne, Denmark and Norway are today closer than ever. The Swedish people, apparently, have forgotten those restless days of six years ago when the Norwegians decided to run their own ship of state. A new Scandinavian alliance seems not wholly improbable.

SAN FRANCISCO may seem a long way off, but when one of its leading citizens has something to say he does not mind coming across the continent for the purpose of saying it.

Machine- Made Plum Pudding

DURING the South African war the happy idea of cheering up the boys in the field with plum pudding occurred to the British government and at once appealed to the fancy of the British public. Here was a means by which those at home might show their regard for the young fellows lying thousands of miles away on the veldt of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. Never before in all the history of plum-pudding-loving England was there such a demand for plum pudding. Housewives and bakers did their best to meet it, but fell sadly short. It was at this moment that the whole aspect of the English plum-pudding situation changed. Plum pudding as the ages had known it—hand-made, home-made, family-made, neighborhood-bakery-made plum pudding—was to be no more. For somebody had invented a plum-pudding machine, and commercialism took possession of the entire plum-pudding problem almost before the plum-pudding-eating people of England knew what was happening.

But the shortage in the plum-pudding supply disappeared; there has never been a shortage since. Making English plum pudding by machinery and in a factory seemed, of course, like the desecration of a cherished ideal, like the shattering of a beloved tradition, but it was not without its compensations. For one thing, machine plum pudding was better made. It did not take long for a plum-pudding-loving public to discover this, and to discover also that it could now be purchased at a lower price per pound and better, and in a more acceptable form generally, than under the old system.

United States Commercial Agent John M. Carson, who has been looking into the matter, seems to have but one fault to find with the change. This is that the English girl of the period is growing up in ignorance of an art in which her mother, her grandmother and a long line of great-grandmothers excelled. But this is not cause for regret. She will be able to turn her time and her talent to something else. And, when it really becomes necessary to make plum pudding for her home, she will make it as certainly and as instinctively as the American girl makes mince, pumpkin and apple pies, doughnuts, brown bread and chocolate cake, despite the competition of the big bakery.

In any event, plum pudding will be just as popular as it ever has been in England. It has triumphed over a greater blow than this. It survived when the great exposure came that revealed the deception it had practised for centuries. Everybody knows now that the one thing plum pudding does not contain is a plum, but such is its hold upon English affection that this knowledge has never lost it a friend. Those who love plum pudding for its own sake are perfectly content with pudding in which currants and raisins are leading constituents.

WITH Mexico, Harvard and Columbia, and Prussia promoting archeological studies together in the Mexican domain, the world ought soon to know more about American hieroglyphics and ethnography.

WITH two grains of radium worth \$150,000, it would almost require an extra pencil or two to figure out how much a couple of tons would cost.

HERE and there intimations are thrown out that it may be necessary to check baggage to the city by the Golden Gate in 1915.

LIBERIA is undoubtedly asking whether there is anything in a name.